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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 7-9 (45-48). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 6-9 (43-48). Yesterday's temp. 7-2 (45-36). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 6-8 (43-37). Tomorrow showers. Yesterday's temp. 7-1 (43-34). CHANNEL: Rather rough. ROME: Variable. Temp. 7-9 (45-50). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 10-0 (50-32). Yesterday's temp. 7-0 (45-32). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 10 S. | Lebanon £1.00
Belgium ..... 12 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2 Dr.
Eire ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1.25 Fior.
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No. 28,682 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 5-6, 1975 Established 1887

Orphan-Airlift C-5A Crashes; South Vietnam Cabinet Quits



United Press International.

CHIEF—A nurse expresses her horror as a victim of the C-5A crash is rushed into a hospital in Saigon.

Thieu Claims Arrests Foil Coup Attempt

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, April 4.—President Nguyen Van Thieu accepted the resignation of his Cabinet today amid mounting calls for his own ouster and declared that his government "is always ready to return to the negotiating table."

He said, however, "we must attack and retake the lands captured by the Communists," and he renewed pledges not to accept a coalition government with the Viet Cong.

Mr. Thieu announced in a televised speech that he had accepted the resignation of the Cabinet and had named Nguyen Ba Can, the speaker of the lower house of the National Assembly, to form a "war government . . . one that will not ask to surrender to the Communists."

Mr. Can replaces Gen. Tran Thien Khiem as premier.

The broadcast was made only hours after a second roundup of supporters of former Premier Nguyen Cao Ky on charges of plotting to overthrow Mr. Thieu. No action had been taken against Mr. Ky, who nine days ago denied that he and his followers were plotting a coup against Mr. Thieu.

Officers Seized

The government said that it had foiled an attempted coup and that military officers were among those arrested. No names were given.

Sources confirmed that there were at least half a dozen arrests last night, including a former assistant to Mr. Thieu, Nguyen Van Ngan. Mr. Ngan was the chief organizer of Mr. Thieu's political party until he was dismissed last May.

A communiqué from the Interior Ministry said: "Taking advantage of the tense situation of the country in which the North Vietnamese Communists have concentrated all their armed forces to attack and invade the Republic of Vietnam, a number of short-sighted elements have exploited the confused mentality of their fellow compatriots to agitate and create chaos in the rear front in order to support a military coup d'etat to satisfy their own ambition.

"The plotters have been arrested and the investigation is under way," the communiqué said.

In his televised speech, Mr. Thieu said: "We must attack and retake the lands captured by the Communists. The temporary loss of land to the Communists is different from the willingness to sign a paper formally ceding this land to them."

However, many military analysts believe that Mr. Thieu would find it difficult to start a counteroffensive and there is some question on how the demoralized army would react to a Communist-led attack on the capital itself.

Mr. Thieu, in renewing pledges not to accept a coalition government with the Viet Cong, said the only solution to the war is a return to the 1973 Paris cease-fire agreement.

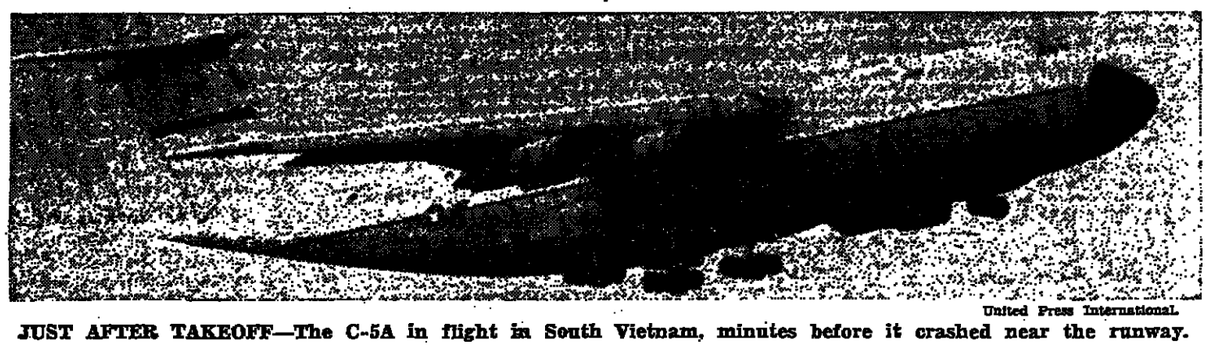
The Viet Cong has refused to negotiate with the Thieu regime and has called for his overthrow and replacement by an administration standing for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International.

THE DEBRIS—Rescue workers search for bodies in the wreckage of the giant plane at Tan Son Nhut Air Base.



United Press International.

JUST AFTER TAKEOFF—The C-5A in flight in South Vietnam, minutes before it crashed near the runway.

100 Children, 25 Adults Said to Perish

SAIGON, April 4 (AP).—Attempting the first official U.S. evacuation flight of Vietnamese orphans, a plane carrying 243 children crashed in flames today 35 minutes after takeoff here.

More than 100 of the orphans and at least 25 adults aboard the plane were believed to have been killed.

There were 305 persons aboard the U.S. Air Force C-5A Galaxy, a cargo transport that is the world's largest plane.

The U.S. Embassy said that in addition to the orphans the transport carried 44 escorts, 16 crewmen and two flight nurses. A spokesman said that about 100 orphans and 15 to 20 adults were pulled out alive. Hospital officials said the rest were either dead or injured and still trapped in the wreckage in a rice field 1 1/2 miles from the airport.

The orphans on the plane were said to range in age from 8 months to 12 years.

Bodies were buried in mud and debris—including a baby's bottle, a flight manual, cushions, clothing and molten pieces of metal—were scattered in burning grass.

American rescue workers were dropped from helicopters and slogged through the mud, trying to find survivors and bodies along a mile-long swath.

Earlier Trouble Report

The headquarters of the 13th Air Force in the Philippines refused to comment on reports that the aircraft's departure from Manila earlier today had been delayed by mechanical trouble.

In Washington, the Pentagon said the possibility of sabotage was being investigated, although there was no evidence so far to indicate that it was involved in the crash.

The plane came here from Clark Air Base with emergency materiel, including 14 howitzers, for the hard-pressed Saigon government. It then picked up the orphans for the return trip.

Pilot Dennis Traynor, who was unhurt in the crash, said that he was about 18 miles from Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Air Base when he had to turn back. "The aft pressure door failed and blew out," he said. "In blowing out, the door damaged the elevator and, as a result, there were problems in controlling the rate of descent of the aircraft. This became critical to the point of almost losing control as the aircraft made its turn into the airport . . ."

It was the first death-producing crash of a C5A, which the Air Force has been flying since 1970.

The $56-million Galaxy is manufactured by Lockheed and is 248 feet long, has a 223-foot wingspan and stands as high as a six-story building.

Galaxy planes, which have been used in the Indochina war for hauling heavy equipment speedily to the battle zones, have been plagued by wing cracks and still fly under weight restrictions.

Grounded in 1971

The aircraft were grounded for a time in 1971 after one of the four engines on a C-5A tore loose as the plane was preparing to take off from Altus Air Force Base in Oklahoma.

Today's toll was one of the worst in aviation records. The worst crash occurred in March

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Million Out of Work

Unemployment Rate in U.S. Increased to 8.7% in March

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 4 (IHT). The unemployment rate resumed its upward climb in March, the Labor Department reported today, as the number of Americans out of work reached 8 million and the jobless rate soared to 8.7 per cent.

According to department statistics, the number of unemployed persons grew by 500,000 last month. The labor force shrank by 393,000 and unemployment reached its highest level since 1941.

Since August, the unemployment rate has increased at the fastest pace since the great Depression. Labor Department analysts said that the rise shows no sign of slackening.

March was the third consecutive month in which the unemployment rate was higher than 8 per cent. The rate was 8.2 per cent in January and remained at that level during February as a decline in jobs was offset by a sharp increase in the number of persons who gave up looking for work and dropped out of the labor force.

The Labor Department said that last month job losses were about 200,000 and there was an increase in the labor force of about 300,000, bringing the total increase in unemployment to 500,000.

Blue collar workers were hard hit, with their unemployment rate rising from 10.9 per cent in February to a record 12.5 per cent last month. Unemployment in the construction trades soared to 18.1 per cent from 15.9 per cent in February. Unemployment for manufacturing workers was put at 11.4 per cent.

Almost all categories showed unemployment-rate increases last month, with the rate near or above records for teen-agers, at 20.6 per cent, and women, 8.5 per cent.

Unemployment rates for men, 6.8 per cent, and married men, 5.2 per cent, were up but not at record levels.

The unemployment rate for whites was 8 per cent and the rate for blacks was 14.5 per cent.

Discouraged Workers

The number of persons working part-time but seeking full-time jobs last month was 3.9 million. The number of discouraged workers was 1.1 million, the highest recorded since the government began collecting data in this category in 1967.

Last month's decline in nonfarm payroll employment was not as sharp as in the months since October. However, the five-month drop of 2.5 million was the largest for such a period since the post-war readjustment years.

Cutbacks in employment last month occurred in about 72 per cent of all industries with the reductions most severe in the clothing, primary metal, machinery and electrical equipment industries. The transportation-equipment industry gained 50,000 jobs as some auto workers were recalled from layoff but the industry total was 215,000 short of its July, 1974, job level.

Black Leader To Be Freed by Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 4 (Reuter).—Prime Minister Ian Smith tonight announced the release of Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the nation's leading black nationalists.

Mr. Smith said that Mr. Sithole would be let out of prison to attend a meeting of African ministers sponsored by the Organization of African Unity in Tanzania next week to discuss détente in southern Africa.

Mr. Sithole was arrested March 1965 and detained on charges of plotting to kill rival African nationalists and to continuing the guerrilla war in Rhodesia despite a cease-fire that was proclaimed on Dec. 11.

Mr. Smith said in an unannounced nationwide radio and television broadcast that he ordered Mr. Sithole's release following requests by Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Council of Rhodesia.

Difficult Decision

"In all honesty, I must tell you that it is not a decision to which the Rhodesian government readily agreed," Mr. Smith said.

"We were assured that to do so would significantly assist the cause of détente," he added.

Mr. Sithole's arrest led to the collapse of talks between African nationalists in Rhodesia and the white minority government to set up a constitutional conference on the nation's political future.

The clergyman is head of the militant Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), which led the guerrilla war against white rule in the former British colony.

Mr. Smith said that "both politically and economically we are passing through one of the most exacting stages we have ever known," adding that some "will

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Attack Expected in the Northwest

Fighting Is Heavy Southeast of Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 4 (AP).—Heavy fighting broke out southeast of Phnom Penh today while troops six miles to the northwest braced for an expected attack. The government called in troops from the provinces to defend the capital.

Communist-led Khmer Rouge troops traveling in dozens of sampans made their way up the Mekong River under cover of an afternoon rainstorm and attacked government positions 12 miles southeast of the city center, according to field reports. Fresh attacks in the area had been expected since Tuesday when the government's outpost down river at Neak Luong fell, freeing nearly 6,000 Khmer Rouge for other action.

Soldiers said the government troops were short of ammunition. The military command called in troops from at least three other garrisons in an effort to hold the capital no matter what may be the losses in the provinces, which are already more than 80-per-cent controlled by the Khmer Rouge.

Defense Line

Khmer Rouge gunners continued to direct heavy weapons fire into Phnom Penh's northwest defense line 6 to 8 miles northwest of the capital. An attack during the night forced the government to rush 1,000 reinforcements from the city.

All available civilian air transport was ordered to fly tomorrow to Svay Rieng near the Vietnam border, 68 miles southeast of the capital, to bring in troops from that beleaguered province. Other reinforcements were flown in today from Kompong Siela to the southwest and Takeo to the south.

Vice-Premier Pan Sothi said: "A tight defense of Phnom Penh" has been the main order of government business since the departure of President Lon Nol Tuesday.

Mr. Sothi reported no moves toward peace talks despite a broadcast by acting President Saukam Khoy yesterday saying the government was "actively engaged" in trying to contact the other side to propose a truce. The Khmer Rouge have rejected talks with the present government.

Khoy Meets Dean

Mr. Khoy met for one hour with U.S. Ambassador John Dean and for two hours with the Cabinet. But no details were released.

Mr. Sothi said he expected Premier Long Boret to return to Cambodia in the next few days but did not know when. Mr. Boret, who accompanied Marshal Lon Nol on his flight into exile, also has been rejected by the Khmer Rouge, and some politicians believe he will not come back.

Meanwhile, the evacuation of "nonessential" U. S. Embassy employees, voluntary agency workers and others continued with three planes reported carrying more than 100 persons to Bangkok and Saigon.

Sources said the embassy evacuation would remove more than the 15 per cent of the U. S. staff that was announced before

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Pentagon Drafts Saigon Evacuation Plans

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT).—The Defense Department has drafted several contingency plans, including the possible use of Marines, to evacuate, if necessary, an estimated 6,000 American citizens in Saigon.

The preferred method would be to evacuate the Americans by commercial and military planes flown into Tan Son Nhut airport outside Saigon. Hopefully guards at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon would be able to provide protection as the Americans were evacuated by airplane.

If there were a complete breakdown of security, however, the Defense Department would be prepared to send in additional Marines by helicopter to evacuate the Americans. The Marines could establish a security perimeter around the airport as the evacuation took place.

An alternative would call for the Marines to establish a secure landing place in some other area in or near Saigon to evacuate the Americans by helicopter.

Should evacuation by either plane or helicopter be impossible, the Marines would be ordered to escort the Americans to the coast, where they could be picked up by four Navy ships already standing offshore for possible evacuation of Vietnam refugees.

There are 700 combat Marines aboard the four Navy amphibious and cargo ships. In addition, the helicopter carrier Okinawa, with a Marine landing battalion of 1,800 men, is stationed in the Gulf of Siam.

The primary mission of the Okinawa is to rescue Americans in Cambodia but the ship could quickly be shifted to the vicinity of South Vietnam to evacuate Americans in Saigon.

The carrier Hancock, with a Marine helicopter squadron aboard, is on the way to the Far East and should arrive in South Vietnamese waters within days. The Hancock could pick up additional Marines en route or at a stopover in Subic Bay in the Philippines.

The possibility is not excluded by Pentagon officials that, during the evacuation effort, the Marines might be forced to exchange fire with North Vietnamese troops or South Vietnamese troops that have gotten out of control. The hope, however, is that safe passage in accordance with international practice can be arranged with both sides to bring foreigners out of the country.

President Ford, at his news conference in San Diego yesterday, contended that he had clear authority under the 1973 War Powers Act to use troops to rescue endangered U.S. citizens.

Held Superior to France's

Italian Experts Ask Selection Of German Color TV System

ROME, April 4 (UPI).—Government experts tonight put an end to years of debate and political pressures from Paris and Bonn by recommending that Italy adopt the West German color television system.

The 37-member High Council for Telecommunications voted unanimously to recommend West Germany's PAL system as more adequate than the French SECAM or a newly developed Italian system called ISA.

A final decision on what system to adopt and when to start color television rests with the government's Economic Programming Committee.

Debate over the choice of a color television system had been under way among Italian experts and politicians for years, with France and Germany each exerting strong political and economic pressures in favor of its own system.

One of France's arguments had been that, by choosing SECAM, the Italian television industry would find trade outlets in much of the Middle East, where the French system already is in use.

A majority of Italian television-set makers favored PAL and had been pressuring the government to make a decision so they could start production for export as well as for the domestic market.

Michele Principe, director general of post and telecommunications, said after today's meeting that the experts found SECAM had "high characteristics" but PAL was preferable both for technical reasons and because it already is widely used in Europe.

Expresses Condolences on Disaster

Ford Promises Rescue Mission Will Continue

WASHINGTON, April 4 (IHT).—President Ford said today that the U.S. airlift of Vietnamese orphans would continue despite the crash of the C-5A transport plane near Saigon.

"This tragedy must not deter us from offering new hope for the living," he said.

In a statement given to newsmen aboard Air Force One as the President went to the San Francisco area for a day's visit, Mr. Ford said: "Our mission of mercy will continue. The survivors will be flown here when they are physically able. Other waiting orphans will make the journey."

"I am deeply saddened at the loss of so many lives," Mr. Ford's statement said.

"I wish to convey my heartfelt condolences to the families and friends of the victims, many of whom were coming to new homes in the United States, and to the volunteers who were caring for them on the flight."

The White House press secretary, Ron Nessen, said the Air Force transport that crashed was the one the President and Mrs. Ford had planned to meet at Travis Air Force Base, Calif., Monday.

A Pentagon spokesman said the crash apparently resulted from a "massive explosive decompression in the cargo compartment which blew out its cargo doors at an elevation of 23,000 feet."

Col. Robert Burke said that after the doors were blown off the pilot reported losing all control of the plane's elevator, rudder and wing flaps.

Col. Burke said the pilot had turned to other remaining controls while gunning the plane's engines to attempt to turn around and return to Saigon.

Realising he would not make the airstrip, the pilot began an emergency landing in a rice paddy about five miles from the end of the runway, the colonel said.

"He made a smooth touchdown, bounced across the river, touched down a second time, bounced, the wings separated from the aircraft, a fire started, and the plane broke up, coming to rest in a paddy field," Col. Burke said.

He added there was no indication the crash was caused either by fire from Communist gunners or from any of the structural problems that have plagued the plane during the last five years.

He said his reference to a "massive explosive decompression" referred to the suddenness of the loss of control and was not meant to indicate that anything exploded abroad the craft.

Col. Burke said the airlift will be resumed, using C-5As, other military cargo planes and commercial jetliners contracted for by the government. He said it has not been decided when the next flight will begin.

Meanwhile, Pan American World Airways announced plans for an airlift of 400 South Vietnamese orphans and 50 adult attendants out of Saigon tomorrow, the biggest single mercy flight.

In London, a newspaper last night chartered a jetliner to fly 150 refugee orphans to Britain from South Vietnam.

The Daily Mail said a Boeing 707 of British Midland Airways will fly children from orphanages linked to a British adoption organization, Project Vietnam Orphans.

News Analysis

Ford Appears to Open Door To Debate on Vietnam Rout

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP).—President Ford, at his news conference yesterday appeared to open the door wide for a debate in the United States about who is to blame for the potential loss of South Vietnam to the Communists.

Although the President said "I am not assessing blame on anyone," he went on to point out that Congress had reduced the Pentagon's military aid request for Saigon in the last two years and added:

"Those are the facts; I think it's up to the American people to pass judgment on who was at fault and where the blame may rest."

Mr. Ford also pointed his finger at Hanoi for violation of the 1973 Paris cease-fire accords which have resulted in a virtually unopposed offensive that has already enveloped three-fourths of South Vietnam.

List of Culprits

But in constructing his list of culprits for the calamity, the President made no mention of the South Vietnamese Army, much of which has thus far chosen to flee rather than fight and has abandoned billions of dollars worth of U.S. military equipment in the process.

A day earlier, at a Pentagon news conference, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger made it clear that an important factor in the rapid unraveling of Saigon's well-equipped armed forces was an overestimate by the United States regarding their fighting capabilities.

Asked if U.S. estimates of Hanoi's intentions had been bad, Mr. Schlesinger told newsmen that the estimate of Hanoi's intentions probably stands up quite well:

"The problem with the intelligence was the estimate of the capabilities of South Vietnam," he said. "It is obvious in retrospect that the strength, resiliency and steadfastness of those forces were more highly valued than they should have been, so that the misestimates, I think, apply largely to Saigon's capabilities rather than to Hanoi's intentions."

In his San Diego news conference yesterday, the President took note, but only briefly and not in a critical tone, of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu's unilateral decision on March 17 to withdraw his forces from forward positions in the Central Highlands and the northernmost provinces.

That decision, taken hastily and secretly, will wind up, in the view of many administration officials and defense experts, as costing South Vietnam its independence.

Mr. Ford acknowledged that the decision created "a chaotic situation . . . disorganization . . . that I think got beyond the control of the Vietnamese people."

But the President made no mention of the behavior of the South Vietnamese armed forces, trained and equipped for 14 years at a cost of billions of U.S. dollars.

Mr. Ford said: "I don't believe that we miscalculated the will of the South Vietnamese to carry on the fight."

Different Estimate

His estimate is at great variance with the private opinions of many senior U.S. military men who cannot condone the manner in which some of Saigon's supposedly best military units scattered, left their weapons and uniforms and joined the fleeing refugees.

Mr. Ford said he still believed that U.S. policy in Indochina had been correct if the United States had been able to carry out the one-for-one replacement of military equipment to Saigon which was permitted by the 1973 accords and which the United States promised to provide.

At one point, the President was asked if in the light of current events the 55,000 American lives lost in Vietnam had been wasted.

"I don't think they were wasted providing the U.S. had carried out the solemn commitments that were made in Paris," he said. "If we had carried out these commitments," he said, "the tragic sacrifices of those killed or wounded would not have been in vain. But when I see us not carrying through, then it raises a quite different question."

Heavy Battle In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

the evacuation began yesterday.

"It's so empty now it's beginning to echo," said an American who was at the embassy today.

For the second consecutive day the shelling directed against the airport west of Phnom Penh was relatively light. One person was killed and three others were wounded by 26 rocket and artillery rounds but the fighting failed to stop the U. S. civilian airlift that provides the capital with rice, fuel and ammunition.

The government today accused Agence France-Presse of biased reporting and ordered its correspondent, Charles de Nerciat, to leave Cambodia "on the first available plane."

Call for Negotiations

TAMPAKSIRING, Bali, April 4 (Reuters).—Mr. Boret yesterday called on leaders of the Khmer Rouge to hold peace talks with authorities in Phnom Penh.

He said at a news conference: "We will negotiate with any representative who has a mandate from the other side. We will never surrender. If the other side refuses to negotiate, that means only prolongation of the war."

Black Leader Will Be Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

be concerned to hear this news."

Government sources said that Mr. Sithole would probably be released just in time to catch a plane to Dar Es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, to attend the OAU meeting of foreign ministers, which begins Tuesday.

Mr. Smith said that the move was "another indication of the government's goodwill and serious endeavor to promote détente in southern Africa."

The Prime Minister called for calm and understanding and said: "As far as I am concerned, I find great difficulty in resisting my natural inclination to adopt a more positive attitude and a more offensive role.

Necessary Sacrifice

"I am satisfied on the evidence before me that this is a sacrifice which all of us Rhodesians must be prepared to make at this time," he added.

Mr. Smith said that the best way of describing the situation is to say that he is waiting for the moment when the picture becomes clear before he embarks "decisively on the country's future course."

The Rhodesian leader failed to make it clear whether Mr. Sithole was being released just for the conference or would be permanently freed.



Associated Press.

PRIMED FOR ACTION—Cambodian soldiers prepare artillery shells for firing.

100 Vietnam Orphans Reported Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

of last year when 345 persons aboard a Turkish Airlines plane were killed in a crash near Paris. The second and third worst crashes both produced tolls of 176. In one, a Soviet plane crashed near Moscow in October, 1972, and in the other a Jordanian jet went down at Kano, Nigeria, in January, 1973.

Air Force Sgt. Jim Hadley, a medical technician, who also survived today's crash unhurt, said: "You could see the hole in the back of the plane. You could see the sunlight streaming in.

"Things started flying around. Eyeglasses. Pens. Pieces of insulation torn off the ceiling. The pillows exploded—they were plastic-lined.

"That went on for a little while until the air stopped. By then the oxygen masks had dropped down."

"There weren't enough oxygen masks," he said. "We had to keep moving them from kid to kid. We kept on our own because otherwise you get drowsy and then you go out."

A nurse who also survived the crash and asked not to be identified said the orphans were "getting dopey from a lack of oxygen." She said she and the other adults "had plenty of time" and talked about "what doors we were going out of when we impacted. We didn't stand by the doors. We were feeding oxygen to the kids."

The Impact

When the plane went down into the paddy, it seemed to land safely, but bounced over the Saigon River, came down with an impact that broke off its wings, and fire flared. The plane skidded through the wet field and exploded.

After the impact the cockpit was lying about 100 yards from the fuselage and the tail section was about the same distance away.

An hour after the crash, black smoke still billowed from the plane's cockpit. Air America and South Vietnamese helicopters plucked survivors from the wreckage, taking them to the Seventh Day Adventist Hospital near the air base. The choppers also carried out children's and adults' bodies.

Fire trucks and other rescue vehicles were unable to get to the crash site because the sole approach road is so narrow that it can be negotiated only on foot.

More than 100 South Vietnamese militiamen were ordered to the site to provide security for the rescue operation. American rescue workers with sledge hammers and crowbars rushed to the wreckage.

In San Francisco, Richard Blanchfield, the man coordinating the evacuation of Vietnamese orphans for the Friends of All Children, Inc., said, on hearing of the crash, "Oh, God. This is horrible!" Most of the orphans aboard the plane came from a Saigon orphanage operated by the agency, which is based in Boulder, Colo.

A volunteer worker at the Colorado headquarters said: "As far as I know, the staff members who were accompanying the children were workers in our orphanages in Saigon who were leaving the country."

Most of the orphans' adult escorts were American women. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that "some were scheduled to leave for the United States in any event and some were going to return" to Saigon after the flight.

The orphans were being sent out of South Vietnam by six organizations which are partially funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development—Catholic Relief Services, Friends of All Children, Friends of the Children of Vietnam, the Pearl Buck Foundation, World Vision and Holt Children's Services.

Some of the children screamed in fright as the plane was loaded. Others slept in the arms of adults.

At dusk tonight, there was a flurry of activity at the crash site as a dozen helicopters hovered to take aboard bodies wrapped in green ponchos and as South Vietnamese troops moved in to secure the area.

The soldiers said that the terrain was not secure despite its proximity to the airport and advised rescuers to get out of the area before dark. "We killed two Viet Cong here last night," an officer said.

The only previous crash of a C-5A was near Clinton, Okla., on Sept. 27, 1974. There were no fatalities then.

In Washington today, a spokesman at the Pentagon said that the plane carrying the orphans today had not exceeded its weight limit.

Authorities said that another C-5A is scheduled to leave the Philippines tomorrow to pick up the orphans and escorts who survived the crash and take them to Clark Air Base for a physical checkup before their flight to the United States.



United Press International.

HONOR GUARD—Israeli soldiers stand at attention as Egyptian soldiers return the 39 bodies in Sinai.

Egypt Gives Israel 39 Bodies In Return for Four Conditions

UNITED NATIONS BUFFER ZONE, Sinai, April 4 (UPI).—Israel received from Egypt in a solemn ceremony today the bodies of 39 soldiers killed in the 1973 October war in exchange for four conditions, including the release of 20 prisoners.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres disclosed the existence of the terms. He described the transfer as a "bitter experience" because, he said, conditions should not have been tied to the return of the soldiers' bodies.

None of the bodies, handed over in pine coffins painted gray, have been identified, nor is it known how long ago the Egyptians found them. Israel lists 13 other soldiers, believed killed on the Sinai front, whose bodies have not been recovered.

Mr. Peres also implied that the return of the bodies should not have been accompanied by conditions because such a return was stipulated in the military disengagement agreement, engineered by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and completed 13 months ago.

The conditions the Israelis agreed to were:

- To return 20 prisoners, who originally may have come from Egypt or Sinai. Mr. Peres did not identify the prisoners, their nationality or why they were jailed. He said they had not yet been released.
- To set up in occupied El Arish in the northeastern corner of the Sinai a branch of the Red Crescent, the Arab world's equivalent of the Red Cross.
- To provide food for the population of El Arish and Bedouin tribesmen in the Sinai.
- To provide ritual garments and other needs to churches whose headquarters are in Cairo.

Fallen Soldiers'

"May I say we would agree to most of the conditions anyway without tying it up at all to something which is above any sort of negotiation—the respect for the memory of fallen soldiers," Mr. Peres told newsmen on the Israeli side of the UN buffer zone. He did not attend the transfer ceremony.

"It is more than one can express—a bitter experience—to see the return of the bodies of fallen soldiers becoming a part of any sort of negotiation," Mr. Peres said.

The transfer lasted an hour. It was supervised by International Red Cross contingents from Israel and Egypt. UN troops from Sweden man the desert post here in the northwestern region of the buffer zone.

Honor Guard

Four squads of four Egyptian soldiers each carried the coffins from trucks and marched through an honor guard of Egyptian military police. A six-man Egyptian drum-and-bugle corps played taps.

The coffins were set down between the Egyptian honor guard and two rows of Israeli military policemen.

When the 39 coffins were lined up, 16 army rabbis placed the Israeli flag over each one. Maj. Gen. Mordechai Piron, the chief army rabbi, said a prayer for the dead.

Then the coffins were lifted onto trucks, which slowly drove away.

March in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 4 (Reuters).—Thousands marched through Ndola yesterday in a demonstration organized by Zambia's ruling United National Independence party to show support for President Kenneth Kaunda's decision to set up a commission to inquire into the killing of Herbert Chitepo, a Rhodesian black leader.

Planting Rice Amid Little Security

In the Mekong Delta, Peasants Almost Ignore a Remote War

By Terry A. Rambo

LONG XUYEN, South Vietnam, April 4 (WP).—For many years it was said that the Vietnam war would be won or lost here in the Mekong Delta. Now the war is being lost in the north—in the Central Highlands and on the coastal plain—and is approaching the gates of Saigon. In the populous, rice-rich Delta, life continues almost as before.

It is plowing season and everywhere farmers are walking behind their buffalo or riding their tractors, breaking the sun-baked clay in preparation for planting the spring rice crop.

There are few signs of the war. After new poles were put in along the highway to Saigon as part of an interprovincial electric grid, they were blasted by guerrillas even before the transmission lines were strung. As a result, almost every home along the road shows a recently repaired and strengthened bomb shelter.

In provincial capitals, garrison troops are wearing steel helmets and carrying weapons. Here in Long Xuyen, in the most prosperous and secure province in the country, heavily armed soldiers take up positions atop buildings at nightfall. Pillboxes have been repaired and a machine gun has been installed on a new bunker next to the town's largest bank.

The commander of Military Region IV, which covers the Delta, recently ordered all subordinate commands onto a "wartime footing," an interesting directive to units nominally engaged in fighting since 1958.

But except for a few groups of refugees from North Vietnam, most rural inhabitants of the Delta display few reactions to the war. To most Mekong-area farmers, central Vietnam is a distant, almost foreign country.

What matters to the Delta peasants is the situation of their own area and the security of their access to Can Tho. Government control over large rural areas in the southwest and the north of the Delta is shaky—but this has been the case since 1972.

Delta people are quick to point out that there is nothing they can do, no place to run. "Saigon will fall before Rach Gia," a civil servant said. Because of such views, only a handful of wealthy families have fled to Saigon. Some Saigonese are said to have come south in search of safety. And the government has brought down the first of about 520,000 refugees from the northern areas that are to be settled in the Delta.

In the face of the uncertainty, peasants go on with their plowing. They also continue to invest heavily in irrigation systems and to pay premium prices for new rice seed—hardly the actions of people who have lost all hope.

50 Fly to U.S. Safely, Meet New Parents

ATLANTA, April 4 (AP).—Joy mingled with relief today as couples around the United States met their adopted Vietnamese children after the war orphans' safe flight from Saigon.

The joy was in greeting the children, some of whom had long been awaited. The relief stemmed from the youngsters' survival, in contrast with many aboard a U.S. Air Force C-5A plane that crashed in Saigon early today, carrying 243 orphans and 62 adults.

More than 50 Vietnamese youngsters were meeting their adoptive American parents today. They had been brought from Saigon aboard a World Airways flight that delivered them early yesterday to the Army's West Coast headquarters, the Presidio in San Francisco. An official there said today that all the youngsters—including six who had been hospitalized temporarily for minor ailments—had been flown on to airports near their new families' homes.

Another flight, a Pan American World Airways plane carrying about 30 orphans, was expected at the Presidio tonight, after mechanical problems forced a stopover in Guam.

'Waited a Long Time'

Mrs. Thomas Pope, of Calhoun, Ga., hugged a wide-eyed Vietnamese infant here at Atlanta's airport today and said, "We're going to go home and have some breakfast and see if this little girl will have a nap. We've waited a long time for this. We've been watching her grow for a long time through pictures in the mail."

Mr. and Mrs. Reed Dilbeck, of Marietta, Ga., also headed home with a child delivered here by an Eastern Air Lines flight that brought 14 Vietnamese youngsters to various points along the East Coast.

"It was joyous, just beautiful," said Linda Busser, vice-president of Friends of Children, Inc., which helped handle the paperwork for the Georgia families.

At New York's LaGuardia Airport, Adele Kolinsky, her husband and three sons were on hand for the arrival of Nguyen Thi My Huong, 3.

"We waited since October for this child and we are ecstatic," said Mrs. Kolinsky of Spring Valley, N.Y.

She said that her new daughter, who will be called Robyn Lan, "is beautiful, healthy and happy. She is everything we wanted."

McGovern Backs Establishment of Palestinian State

JERUSALEM, April 4 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern today called for establishment of an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel and said it could be set up on the West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

The South Dakota Democrat confirmed reports that the Palestine Liberation Organization chief, Yassir Arafat, told him in Beirut the guerrilla group was willing to cooperate with Israel in establishing a Palestinian state and would stop guerrilla attacks on Israeli targets if such a state came into being.

Asked if the reports were true, Sen. McGovern replied, "Yes."

Sen. McGovern said at a news conference that the Palestinians should be taken into account in any overall Middle East peace settlement.

"They are entitled to an independent national homeland of their own," he said.

Asked where such a state could be established, Sen. McGovern said: "There is a growing consensus on the part of people we have talked with that one practical possibility would be the area referred to as the West Bank and Gaza. I don't know if that's the best way to do it or not but it would seem to me one practical possibility."

U.S. Snowstorm Leaves 57 Dead

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP).—Heavy snow and high winds hit parts of the Northeast today as a spring storm moved toward the Atlantic after leaving 55 dead in the Chicago area.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont received snowfalls of 12 to 32 inches, and blizzard warnings were in effect for most of New England, where two deaths were attributed to the storm. Heavy snow also struck Massachusetts, northeastern New York and western Connecticut.

A Canadian cold front trailed the storm. Chicago had a record April low of 16.



Cabinet Qui Thieu Name 'War' Regi

(Continued from Page

"peace, national concord scrupulous implementatio the Paris agreement."

Hanoi's Vietnam News A today broadcast a 10-point Cong policy statement conce "the newly liberated area South Vietnam. Jobs were ed to former South Vietna soldiers and civil servants. lives and property of foreig idents are protected," the ment said.

Meanwhile, a lull appea continued on the battle fi

Gen. Frederick Weyand, U.S. Army chief of staff, sa fore he left Saigon for the ed States that South Viet armed forces still have the bility to defeat the North namese and Viet Cong. But intelligence sources in Was ton reported that North Vie is pouring more than 1,000 troops a day into South Viet in an apparent buildup f final push.

The North Vietnamese and Cong apparently are still solidating their control ove territory abandoned by Sai officials and troops.

Seventeen South Vietna provinces have fallen to the munist forces this year, 16 i last three weeks of the offer The lost territory comprises three-quarters of the are South Vietnam.

The U.S. Embassy annou that refugees were still ab leave the beaches in the Rang area, 169 miles northwe Saigon, late yesterday afterr

The embassy said fishing and other small craft bro more than 1,400 refugees out U.S. Navy cargo ship, the I ham, and 80 others to the buque, a Navy landing platf dock.

It was the first participatio the evacuation by a four- Navy task force that Presi Ford ordered into Vietnar waters six days ago.

North Vietnam is believe be moving all but one of its e reserve divisions into South nam. Western intelligence cials reported today.

The commitment of almost of Hanoi's troops to the Sou regarded as particularly cru because the balance of p has already been tipped in Communists' favor, the ana say. Saigon has lost about of its army of 1.1 million or six of its 13 infantry divisi in the last three weeks.

20 Divisions

The Communists have an mated 20 divisions in South nam, with reserve divisions to arrive.

A Saigon military spokes said today that the governm had re-established contact three cities on the central that had previously been ported abandoned and lost t Communists without a fight, cities are Nha Trang, Phan R and Phan Riet.

The spokesman, Col. Le Tr Bien, reported that some gov ment units had been redisco operating in the cities after had been officially listed as earlier this week.

Paper in Russia Criticizes U.S. on Vietnam Policy

MOSCOW, April 4 (NYT).—A Soviet commentator accused the United States today of increasing interference in South Vietnam in violation of the Paris peace agreement.

The commentary, printed on the front page of a leading Moscow newspaper, was the sharpest Soviet criticism of American involvement in Indochina since the beginning of the recent Communist gains in Vietnam. The commentary, by Vladimir Khatuntsev, alleged that the "domino theory" was re-emerging in "some American circles." It also said that "certain persons in the U.S.A. want to prop up the falling Saigon leaders with the help of military supplies." The remarks seemed to allude to President Ford and his administration, but the article did not specify.

The commentary appeared in Sovetskaya Rossia, the official paper published jointly by the central Soviet authorities and those of the Russian republic. A summary of the accusations were also issued in English by Tass, the official press agency, an indication that the Kremlin wanted the remarks disseminated abroad.

U.S. officials here said that, despite today's commentary, Soviet propaganda on the recent events in Indochina has been relatively mild.

Viet Cong Assail Saigon Airlifts

PARIS, April 4 (UPI).—The Viet Cong today denounced U.S. airlifts of refugees in South Vietnam as acts of war which cause "incalculable grief and suffering."

A communiqué listed the crash today of a C-5A transport plane among the consequences of what it termed a "forced evacuation."

The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government demanded that the U.S. and South Vietnamese governments "immediately cease this 'forced evacuation' which is in no way a 'humanitarian operation' but an operation of war permitting the Nguyen Van Thieu clique to prolong the killing."

3 Israelis Injured By Artillery Fire

TEL AVIV, April 4 (UPI).—Three Israeli soldiers were wounded today by artillery fire from Lebanon, the military command said.

The incident occurred in the Har Dov region, which overlooks southern Lebanon. Israeli forces returned the fire, the announcement said.

The artillery exchange continued for about two hours in the afternoon.

Greece Renews Overflight Prote

ATHENS, April 4 (UP Greece today protested to Tu against violations of Greek space, a government source s

A military source said Tur planes yesterday flew over G islands in the Aegean near Turkish mainland.

Yesterday's alleged overfli were the latest in a series ing the last week that prompted Athens to lodge sh protests with Ankara. The kish government rejected protest as unfounded. Mili sources said Greek Navy s have started visiting the Aeg islands near the Turkish coa

Pakistan Reports 3 Admit Assassination

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Apr (UPI).—Three men, including son of the leader of Pakist major opposition group, have c fessed to the Feb. 8 assassina of Hyat Mohammed Khan Sh pao, the Northwest Frontier P ernment announced yesterday. was home minister for the No west Frontier Province and close friend of Prime Mini Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

A government spokesman id tified the three as Nisar Moh med Khan, a former leader in ruling Pakistan People's pa Asfandyar Wali, son of Ab Wali, leader of the banned N tional Awami party, and M Ahmed Farooq, an Awami m ber.

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

...back Alternatives Divide Staff

...nancial Problems May Shut ...nta Barbara Study Center

By Robert Reinhold

...TA BARBARA, Calif., 4 (NYT).—Battling for the ...vation of democratic ideals, ...enter for the Study of ...ratic Institutions is facing ...reat of its own demise.

...iew money is not found this controversial organiza... of liberal thinkers and ... will be insolvent by mid... ...r. It is losing about $85,... month while using the last ...$30 million it has raised ...he years.

...leaders, trying to salvage some of the center's intellectual and physical assets, are divided over what should be done.

All pretense that things are not so bad has been dropped. A color brochure has been prepared to help sell the center's 42-acre estate overlooking the Pacific.

Hutchins and Moos

Educational reformer Robert Hutchins, 76 and ailing, has retired as president and been succeeded by Malcolm Moos, former head of the University of Minnesota and once a speech writer for the late President Dwight Eisenhower.

The center's 26-member board of directors is expected to choose April 19 between a plan to retain a West Coast base, with a drastically reduced program, and a plan to shift most operations to Chicago, where local scholars would be used for part-time work.

The center's leaders have coalesced into two camps. One backs Mr. Moos, saying that his efforts to revitalize the center—a difficult goal in present economic conditions—have been undercut by those insisting that Mr. Hutchins's appointments and concepts remain untouched.

The other group, backed by board members from Chicago, maintain that Mr. Moos's plans have failed to live up to Mr. Hutchins's vision, that he has not only failed to raise money but has also alienated wealthy friends of the old president. Both sides accuse each other of plotting to take over the center and its main asset, the Center Magazine.

The center likes to see itself as a "distant early warning system" for society, having identified such problems as the environmental threat, poverty, aging, constitutional crisis and medical malpractice long before they burst fully on the public consciousness. Its conferences, publications and thrice-weekly "dialogues" have drawn some of the keenest minds of the day.

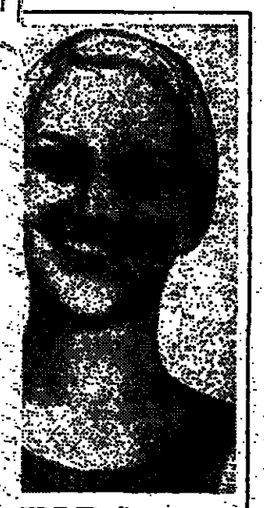
Critics' Complaints

But critics have found its deliberations often boring, fuzzy and lacking in empirical ballast. Harsher detractors call it a do-nothing refuge for the over-aged and under-productive to sip sherry under the palm fronds at high salaries. The average age of the seven senior fellows is 64.

Whatever the case, it has survived until now with no endowment except for Mr. Hutchins's magnetic personality. But little money has been raised in recent years apart from the $200,000 annual profit from the magazine, subscribed to by 75,000.

Mr. Moos says that he arrived seven months ago with much admiration for Mr. Hutchins, "but I did not know how bad the financial situation would be."

He would keep a streamlined California operation, either here or in San Diego, retaining only three or four of the more productive fellows. He says that he can also attract a number of visiting fellows with their own grant money.



...BI Releases ...New Picture ...f Miss Hearst

...ASHINGTON, April 4 ...—The FBI has released ...w composite photo and ...ing of fugitive newspaper ...ss Patricia Hearst, with ...hair cut very short and ...rently bleached blonde.

FBI spokesman said ...ts were told by a source ...Miss Hearst had changed ...style of her hair, which ...been long and dark at ...time of her abduction on ...4 of last year by the ...bionese Liberation Army. ...BI Director Clarence Kel... also released an eight-page ...ment of justification for ...bureau's forced entry on ...ch 15 into an Alexandria, ...apartment in a futile ...for the fugitive heiress. ...e statement said the de... to break in was made ...se of the "definite air ...uthenticity" of an anony... tip that led the FBI to ...partment.

...easonable... efforts to ...ion the occupant of the ...ment had been repelled" the SLA has "a virtual ...ial compulsion toward ...ace," the statement said.



Associated Press.

THE HOUNDS OF SPRING ON WINTER'S TRACES—A farmer plowing his land outside Seattle is accompanied by seagulls looking for worms turned up by his tractor.

Jacobsen Testifies He Gave Connally Milk Fund $10,000

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT).—Jake Jacobsen, a former dairy industry lawyer, testified yesterday that he gave John Connally $10,000 in 1971 and joined the former secretary of the Treasury two years later in a plan to cover up the payoff.

Mr. Jacobsen, the government's central witness in the bribery trial of the 58-year-old former cabinet officer and governor of Texas, told a jury in U.S. District Court that he gave the dairy industry money to Mr. Connally in appreciation of the then Treasury secretary's assistance in raising the federal milk price support level.

He said that he gave Mr. Connally an envelope containing $5,000 on May 14, 1971, in the Treasury secretary's office.

Another $5,000 was handed to Mr. Connally a little more than four months later, Mr. Jacobsen testified.

The witness testified that he had obtained the $10,000 in cash from officials of the Associated Milk Producers, Inc., the nation's largest dairy cooperative, after Mr. Connally had reminded Mr. Jacobsen of his efforts and asked that the milk producers "raise a little money" for him.

Mr. Jacobsen related his account of the alleged payments and alleged efforts to cover them up during 90 minutes of questioning by Frank Tuerkheimer, an associate Watergate special prosecutor.

Earlier yesterday, the prosecution set the scene for the alleged payoff by playing for the jury the White House tape recording of a March 23, 1971, meeting on the dairy price-support issue, during which Mr. Connally urged that the support level be raised.

The bribery allegations will be challenged Monday, when the trial resumes, by Edward Bennett Williams, Mr. Connally's chief defense attorney.

Mr. Jacobsen pleaded guilty in August to a charge of having made an illegal payment to Mr. Connally. In return, the government agreed to drop perjury charges against Mr. Jacobsen and to abandon prosecuting him in an unrelated Texas bank-fraud case.

Mr. Williams told the jurors in an opening statement Wednesday that he would disprove Mr. Jacobsen's charges as those of an inveterate perjurer who had implicated Mr. Connally to lessen his own punishment.

U.S. Recalls Girl Scout Toothbrushes

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The Food and Drug Administration announced yesterday the recall of about 1,600 Girl Scout toothbrushes, which it said could break off in the mouth.

The agency said that the plastic cases in which they are sold are not compatible with the brushes to which they are meant to be attached to form handles, "causing possible breakage."

The brushes were manufactured and recalled by the Pro-Brush Division of Vistron Corp., in Florence, Maine, the agency said.

White House Writes a New Ethics Code

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—President Ford has had a new ethical code drawn up for all White House employees, who have been asked to attend briefing sessions to make sure they understand it.

The eight-page code spells out ethical concepts and legal restrictions in such areas as conflicts of interest, acceptance of gifts, political activities and contact with regulatory agencies.

After the code and a packet of federal statutes were distributed, staffers were asked to attend one of several 90-minute briefings initiated by Mr. Ford's chief of staff, Donald Rumsfeld, and the White House counsel's office.

Most of the 600 staffers have attended one of the briefings, Jerry Jones, staff assistant to Mr. Ford, said.

Mr. Jones said that there has always been a written standard of conduct for White House staffers but that many portions of it were vague and had to be rewritten.

Old Code Neglected

Discussing the code that existed during the administration of President Richard Nixon, Mr. Jones said, "A lot wasn't made of it. We've tried to bring it more to staffers' attention."

Richard Cheney, Mr. Rumsfeld's top assistant, said, "The point was to explain to them the importance of conduct, the importance of how they handle themselves vis-à-vis the departments and agencies and private citizens, to caution them about problems of conflicts of interest, the importance of filing financial statements and the fact that the monkey's on their back to see that they're in compliance."

Asked if the code was a result of the Watergate scandal, Mr. Cheney said, "No... I think it's basically good management. You ought to do that in any organization . . . Maybe if it had been [drawn up] previously, Watergate wouldn't have occurred..."

Among other rules, the code cautions staffers that they may not participate in decisions in which they have a financial interest, that they may not accept anything of monetary value from a corporation or person dealing with the executive branch and that they cannot promise employment or a reward for political activity. Nor may staffers accept free air travel or free lodging when on official business.

Austrian Narcotics Unit Curbs East-West Traffic in Hashish

VIENNA, April 4 (Reuters).—Austria has long been a convenient base for spies, smugglers and gun-runners plying their trade between East and West.

But in the last few years authorities here have had a new illicit traffic to contend with—hashish smuggling.

This country lies directly in the path between the hashish-producing lands of the Middle East and the marijuana parties of West Germany, the Netherlands and Scandinavia.

In February, 1972, Austria established a central office for fighting drug abuse and smuggling. The agency has formed close links with Interpol, the international police-communications organization.

The new office had minor successes with hard-drug smugglers, who rarely touch Austrian soil except in transit at Vienna's airport. But it was the hashish traffickers who were most hurt by the agency. Whereas in 1971 less than 100 kilograms of hashish had been confiscated, the office seized 2,200 kilograms in its first 11 months, in 1972.

Ernst Hoffmann, head of the Vienna-based agency, who has had 32 years of police work, is proud of the department, which forced the hashish transporters to change their methods soon after it was established.

Until then, one vehicle and one driver were used to bring the drugs into, across and out of the country. Mr. Hoffmann's squad introduced rigorous border checks on suspect cars and trucks, and the smugglers were forced to adopt a costly relay system—under which one vehicle brings the goods in, another takes them to a storage depot and a third vehicle delivers the merchandise in West Germany.

Staff of 60

Mr. Hoffmann's department staffed by 60 men in the country's nine provinces, was temporarily fooled by the new system and their hauls decreased in 1973.

But its grip has tightened again. More than 1,500 kilograms of hashish have been seized in a series of highly publicized cases in the first three months of this year.

The country's biggest haul was made in January when police found 1,175 kilograms of hashish in the attic of a home at Stainach am Brenner, near the Italian border. It formed a store from which smaller amounts had been transported to West Germany. Three men were arrested.

Mr. Hoffmann is prouder of a find in Salzburg early last month. A chance check on an insecurely locked truck led to the discovery of nearly 500 kilograms of hashish. Police detained two young West Germans and further inquiries led to the arrest of the operation's ringleaders in Hamburg.

Just Desserts For the Obese

CHICAGO, April 4 (Reuters).—The world's overweight people have discovered that they can own their cake... even if they cannot eat it.

Weight Watchers International, Inc., which operates reducing programs for the overweight, yesterday agreed in principle to a merger with Pillsbury Co., a firm best known for its cake mixes

The agreement will give Weight Watchers 795,000 shares of Pillsbury common stock.

U.S. A-Reactors Undergo Review

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday ordered nuclear power plant operators to review their procedures for the shutdown of a reactor if an emergency arises and normal shutdown equipment will not work.

The country's nuclear power reactor operators must report their plans for the review within 20 days to the NRC, which issued the order following a fire March 22 at a Tennessee Valley Authority nuclear power plant at Athens, Ala.

The fire, which was started accidentally, burned electrical cables beneath the control room and knocked out control circuits for pumps. Workers had to use backup systems to cool the two reactor cores that were shut down. No release of radiation occurred.

Cypriots Confer On Mercy Cases

NICOSIA, April 4 (UPI).—Greek and Turkish-Cypriot representatives resumed talks today on humanitarian issues after a break of nearly two months. A statement issued by the United Nations said the talks "reviewed a number of individual compassionate cases."

The "Subcommittee on Humanitarian Matters" last met Feb. 7 in conjunction with the main political talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Both sets of talks were broken off after the Turkish Cypriots proclaimed an autonomous federated state in the Turkish-occupied northern part of the island on Feb. 13.

The two factions remain deadlocked over conditions for resuming their political talks.

2 Handpicked Police Units

Detroit Murder Rate Is Down Since Special Squads Set Up

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, April 4 (NYT).—Last year, in an attempt to lower the highest big-city homicide rate in the United States, the Detroit Police Department created two handpicked detachments of detectives, called Squad 6 and Squad 7, and directed them to concentrate on solving and preventing two types of murder.

Squad 6 was to concentrate on "execution-style" killings, many of them involving multiple victims and many related to the underworld drug trade. The province of Squad 7 was felony murders—killings in connection with other crimes such as robbery and rape. So far as is known, there is nothing quite like the two groups in any other U.S. city.

There is strong evidence that the effort is succeeding, at least over the short term. For the first time in a decade, the police say, the homicide rate in Detroit—"Murder City, U.S.A."—has shown a downward trend. And the drop is more than accounted for by a decline in the categories of murder in which Squads 6 and 7 are operating.

In this city, with major social and economic problems, law-enforcement officials are being cautious and refusing to forecast what might happen during the rest of the year.

19-Per-Cent Decline

But as of this week, with the year slightly more than one-quarter over, homicides were erported down 19 per cent from the comparable period last year. The actual decline was from 181 killings to 146.

Eight persons were killed here in multiple execution-style or drug-related murders during the first three months of this year. During the first quarter of last year, there were 38 such killings. Known felony murders dropped less swiftly, but dropped nevertheless, from 33 in the first quarter of last year to 23 this year. There were three such slayings last month, as compared with 11 in March, 1974.

Each of the two squads consists of specialists in various areas of criminal investigation who operate as a group, as many as a dozen at a time, in trying to solve a murder.

They are provided liberally with money to pay informers and each squad has a prosecuting attorney assigned to it full time to assure that legalities are observed, to obtain search warrants with dispatch and to help shape the case against a suspected murderer from the start.

The Tally

Since it was formed a year ago, Squad 6 has arrested 36 suspected killers and charged them with 54 slayings. Squad 7 has charged 30 persons in 33 killings since it went into operation in December.

Among those in custody are said to be a number of professional murderers for hire, as well as two gangs of young criminals who roamed the metropolitan area, robbing and raping, often killing their victims to avoid identification. One of the gangs is said to have been responsible for 200 felonies.

Twelve of the suspected killers have been brought to trial, and 10 have been convicted and imprisoned. Charges against the rest are pending.

The overall drop in killings so far this year is being attributed at least in part to the fact that some of the habitual criminals are no longer in circulation. Some officials, however, caution against an overoptimistic interpretation of the statistics.

The Major Part

Douglas Fraser, the civilian chairman of the Police Commission, said that, although he is gratified by the decline, the major part of the decrease is in execution-style slayings in the drug underworld.

"That's not the big problem," he said. "I put it on a lower priority than I do safety in the streets."

Whatever the explanation, the murder-rate decline constitutes the first cause for hope in a long time.

"We've never been behind [the previous year's homicide rate] the way we are right now—three months into the year—since about 1966," said police Inspector Gerald Hale, head of the department's Major Crimes Division, "and that's encouraging."

"In the past," Inspector Hale said, 'we had to pull the team together on the day of the ball game."

Under the Squad 6 approach, the team is already in being. When an execution-style slaying takes place, the entire squad works on the case.

"I told these guys, 'Let's see if we can't solve these cases one at a time instead of trying to solve 50 at once,'" Inspector Hale recalls. "Solve one at a time, and before you know, we'll have an impact."

Squad 7 was organized according to the same principles.

Detroit's homicide toll began skyrocketing in 1965, when it jumped abruptly from 138 to 204. It rose steadily each year, reaching a high of 801 last year. In many years, including three of the last five, Detroit's murder rate was the highest among the country's 10 largest cities. Cleveland had the highest rate in almost all other years.

At the same time, the proportion of homicides solved by the police steadily declined, reaching a low of 62 per cent in 1973.



UPI.

SNATCHED — Paolo Raimondi, 9, the son of a manufacturer in Legnano, Italy, was kidnapped Thursday night when gunmen broke into his home. No ransom was set.

Levi Opposes ID Cards in U.S. To Cut Illegal Immigration

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, April 4—Attorney-General Edward Levi said yesterday that he was opposed to requiring that job applicants carry cards proving their citizenship or right to reside in the United States—a Justice Department proposal advanced three days before he was sworn in Feb. 7.

"I just have to say this," Mr. Levi said when asked about the department's drive to cure illegal immigration, "I do not like the idea of requiring every employee to carry a card indicating his citizenship or legal residence in the United States before he can get a job."

Mr. Levi likened the proposal, advanced by the outgoing deputy attorney-general, Laurence Silberman, in House testimony, to requiring "a domestic passport." He said it would be "close to a violation of something akin to constitutional right."

Hoover's Files

Mr. Levi was meeting for the first time with newsmen who cover the department. He revealed that former Attorney-General William Saxbe told him J. Edgar Hoover had no secret files—shortly before Mr. Levi learned the opposite. Mr. Levi said Mr. Silberman told him of the files, which included derogatory information on prominent Americans.

A department spokesman later explained that Mr. Silberman learned of the files in late January when Mr. Saxbe was preparing for his new post as ambassador to India and Mr. Silberman was acting attorney general.

An FBI spokesman said yesterday that the FBI director, Clarence Kelley, first learned of the files a year earlier—in January, 1974. "There was no actual effort to deny their existence," the spokesman said. "Questions about them usually dealt with 'secret dossiers used to improperly influence Congress—and that didn't happen."

'Tough Questions'

The attorney general announced that an internal department committee studying the "tough questions" posed by a review of FBI practices is being aided by five consultants from outside the department.

Mr. Levi said the study includes the jurisdictional base for the FBI's activities, what kind of information it is appropriate for the FBI to get, methods it should use, retention of the information and how much of it should be disseminated.

On the question of identity cards, Mr. Levi said he thought employers, who would be barred from knowingly employing illegal aliens by a bill now pending in Congress, would still ask for proof only "in suspicious cases."

Mr. Levi said he would favor a program of work permits for Mexicans who seek temporary employment in the United States—backed up by a Mexican enforcement effort against illegal aliens.

© Los Angeles Times.

Ohio Man Is Indicted In 11 Relatives' Deaths

HAMILTON, Ohio, April 4 (AP).—James Ruppert, 40, an unemployed draftsman, was indicted on 11 murder counts here today in the Easter Sunday shooting deaths of his mother, brother, sister-in-law and eight nephews and nieces.

The indictments were handed down by a grand jury as friends of the slain persons gathered for their burial. Prosecutor John Holcomb said that he expects the murder trial to begin within two months.

...x Official Reports CIA Bid Cover-Up on Hughes Ship

...ANGELES, April 4 (NYT). ...Los Angeles County tax as... said yesterday that four ...rportedly representing the ...l Intelligence Agency tried ...st his aid in covering up ...e mission of the Glomar ...er, the vessel built by ...l Hughes for the CIA.

...assessor, Phillip Watson, ...e four men sought to con... ...e Glomar Explorer's top-project by getting him to ...the tax assessment against ...ughes's Summa Corp.

Glomar Explorer, with a ...tion barge, the HMB-1, re...y recovered part of a sunken Soviet submarine last August from the Pacific Ocean in a project financed by the federal government.

[A secret memo revealing a contract between Mr. Hughes and the CIA to raise the sunken Soviet submarine was not taken by burglars but was flushed down a toilet months ago, the Los Angeles Times said today.

[The Times said that it had interviewed security guard Michael Davis yesterday before he reported to law-enforcement officers investigating the June 5, 1974, burglary of Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp. offices in Hollywood.

[Word of the plan to raise the sunken submarine leaked from a Los Angeles County grand jury probe of the burglary. It was widely reported that the missing documents included a top-secret memo in Mr. Hughes's own handwriting confirming the CIA deal.

[Mr. Davis said: "When all the publicity began to break on the submarine business about a month ago, I tore up the memo and flushed it down the toilet."]

Mr. Watson said that the four men who called on him on Jan. 31, whom he declined to identify, expressed concern that his tax assessment might "blow the cover" on the Glomar Explorer's mission.

No Credentials Shown

He said that two of the men were identified as Los Angeles residents, one as a Houston lawyer and the fourth as a CIA agent from Washington. He said none of them presented CIA credentials.

"They said that they were afraid that, if the true cost of the boat was listed at perhaps $300 million, it would excite suspicion," Mr. Watson said. "Somebody is going to say, 'Who owns a $300-million boat?'"

Mr. Watson said that the four men were brought to him by a Los Angeles FBI agent who showed his credentials and said, "These men are from the CIA" and then left Mr. Watson's office.

The New York Times learned that one of the four "CIA representatives" who called on Mr. Watson was Steven Schoenbaum, a representative of the Summa Corp.'s Ocean Mining Division. Mr. Schoenbaum said he had "no comment" about the matter.

...Confirms ...ort License ...Computers

...HINGTON, April 4 (AP). ...ommerce Department of... has confirmed that the ...ment has approved licenses ...rt computers to the Soviet ...

...official declined to say, ...r, what type of computers involved, what company ...d the licenses or how big ...ler was.

...companies have been ex... computers to the Soviet ...for years, the official said, ...a review by government ...s to determine that the ...ent is not likely to be ...d to military use, such as ...e systems for missiles.

...Los Angeles Times report... ...T, April 4) that the Ford ...stration had approved a ...lion contract under which ...would sell a system of ...icated computers to the ...Union for the proposed ...River truck factory.

Fire Toll Is 17

...AN, April 4 (UPI).—A fire ...estroyed the Hotel Excel... Santa Maria Maggiore ...ursday has claimed a 17th ...Paulette Pieron, a 76-...d French woman, died in ...tal here.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, April 5-6, 1975 *

The Vietnam Shell Game Goes On

President Ford is making a grave mistake, in our view, by continuing to invent commitments to South Vietnam that never existed in fact and then blaming the Democratic Congress for not having fulfilled them. In doing so he does enormous violence to the truth and to public confidence in the government's word. Worse, he greatly diminishes the chances of working out a bipartisan and constructive approach to the serious foreign policy problems that will confront him in some part as a consequence of the tragedy now unfolding in Indochina. And still worse than that, he is trifling with the deep sensibilities of the survivors of the 55,000 American dead when he suggests that their sacrifice will have been "unwarranted" if what now seems inevitable in Indochina does in fact happen and the long U.S. effort there is seen clearly to have failed.

For a time during Thursday's news conference, the President seemed to be moving toward a realistic assessment of the causes for the sudden and disastrous collapse of the Saigon government's forces over the past few weeks. He stressed the "unilateral" nature of President Thieu's decision to evacuate the Central Highlands and said that this had "created a chaotic situation in Vietnam that appears to have brought about tremendous disorganization." When asked about the reliability of the United States as an ally, he avoided an immediate answer and chose instead to point quite properly to the fact the North Vietnamese "repeatedly and in massive efforts" violated the Paris peace accords. "I still believe that the United States, *in this case*, and in other cases is a reliable ally." Believing this, how could Mr. Ford in any logic, or with any sense of restraint and responsibility, proceed to belabor Congress for failing to provide the wherewithal for South Vietnam's defense?

Well, to be fair about it, the President took pains not to blame Congress himself. Instead, he achieved precisely the same political purpose by inviting his listeners and the American public to make their own judgment based on the "facts." And the facts that he considered to be most relevant turned out to be Congress's reduction in the amount of military aid it was prepared to vote for South Vietnam over the past two years. This, the President said, constituted a default on an American "promise," made "with the signing of the Paris peace accords," to replace South Vietnamese losses of military hardware on a one-for-one basis. But there was no such "promise." What the President was referring to was a provision which merely "permitted" such replacement.

The true facts of the matter are that, whatever the U.S. government may have told the South Vietnamese, it did not tell the Congress or the American public that it had made any promises of this sort. Still less did it tell the Congress or the public that the availability of American military aid on a continuing, open-ended basis was an integral and essential element in the peace accords. On the contrary, while hailing "peace with honor," President Nixon mentioned only in passing that "We shall continue to aid South Vietnam within the terms of the agreement." And neither he nor Mr. Kissinger made any mention of yet another element which is now being pictured as important—the "potential," as Mr. Ford put it, of the United States to return to the use of bombing and perhaps other military force to deter North Vietnamese violations.

What the administration seems to be arguing is that the possibility of open-ended military aid and the potential re-entry of American forces were in fact crucial to enforcement of the Paris accords as they were drawn and that this was our clear understanding with the South Vietnamese at the time. From this comes the judgment that the Congress made the cease-fire unsustainable and the defense of the South Vietnamese impossible by cutting back aid and passing the 1973 War Powers Act, which strictly limited the administration's ability to hold up the threat of more forceful action against the North. And the best that can be said for that judgment is that it could only have some measure of validity if the Nixon administration had told Congress what kind of "peace" it really had negotiated. Instead, Mr. Nixon was congratulating himself for averting a settlement that "would have ended the war for us but continued it for the 50 million people of Indochina."

Mr. Nixon, in short, did not level with the public then; in the old tradition of the American government's Vietnam performance he engaged instead in the familiar shell game with Congress and the public that helped get America into the war. And now, in his efforts to transfer the blame for the misfortunes of Cambodia and South Vietnam to the Congress, President Ford is confounding his own hopes for some measure of bipartisan cooperation in foreign policy by falling into the same old game.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A KGB Man Comes and Goes

The coming and going of Alexander Shelepin, formerly chief of the Soviet secret police, has given Britons some valuable insights into "détente". The nongovernmental Trade Unions Congress, eyeing the jobs to be financed by a new $2.4-billion cut-rate credit to Moscow, had swallowed its misgivings about legitimizing a captive labor movement and had invited a Soviet trade union delegation for a visit. The Kremlin then named Mr. Shelepin, currently head of Soviet unions, to lead the delegation. Because Mr. Shelepin in his KGB days acted viciously and because the KGB denies every value a civilized society treasures, a broad and deep public protest arose. Economic woes may have muffled the British government but others in British life were not similarly immobilized. Said one respected labor parliamentarian, Brian Walden, of Mr. Shelepin: "He is an infamous KGB man whose department has been responsible for bumping off a good few democratic socialist trade unionists."

Well, Mr. Shelepin arrived. Demonstrators hounded him and forced him to cut his trip one day short. Obviously unnerved by his treatment by a free society, he denounced his critics as "an unrepresentative fringe" and declared that they were out to wreck Soviet-British détente. But of course he misses the point. It was by a somewhat sneaky power play that he got into Britain in the first place. It was by a display of outraged public opinion that he left. Détente means, or should mean, an attempt at the practical accommodation of conflicting interests. Whatever else détente means, it is not a condition obligating the West to give hospitality and respectability to precisely those Soviet elements most hostile to it. It does not mean the papering over of the differences in values between East and West.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Tottering Saigon

The longest war in Southeast Asia looks like it is coming to an end soon. Militarily, Saigon may hope to hold out for a few months longer—provided massive airlifts from the U.S. continue—but politically, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese have won the war. Prolongation of the fighting will mean more loss of lives but is unlikely to reverse the situation. It is the human tragedy of Vietnam that attention should now be focused on.

—From the New Nation (Singapore).

* * *

The collapse now taking place in South Vietnam is preponderantly due to political and moral factors, a significant one being the dwindling of American support in the face of apparently unconditional aid for Hanoi from Russia and China. Meanwhile, Communist propaganda mounts a massive offensive to convince the world that "warmonger Thieu" must be compelled to observe the Paris agreement scrupulously—and this at a time when the Communists have just overrun at least 17 provinces they did not hold at the date of the agreement... The same propaganda machine is also churning out the line that the South Vietnamese have forced the civil population to flee, as though memories of earlier Viet Cong atrocities at Hué or Phuoc Binh (for example) were not reason enough to dread the northern "liberators."

The long standing struggle now seems to be moving towards a victory for the men in Hanoi, who have striven so determinedly to control a united Vietnam and dominate the whole of Indochina.

From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

* * *

No external will, no imposition could have caused a biblical-sized exodus which before the moral and civilized conscience of the world is a choice and a refusal, a direct testimony which is more telling than an election or a plebiscite. Some propaganda dares to talk of enforced deportation. But it is impossible to fail to recognize the spontaneity of this dramatic migration... And when the roads of flight close or seem to close, this sea of desperation is run through by a bloody ebb and flow. Let no one be misled that the turn of events is something local and to be restricted locally. Détente, to which everybody pays lip service, is being heavily mortgaged.

—From L'Osservatore della Domenica (Rome).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

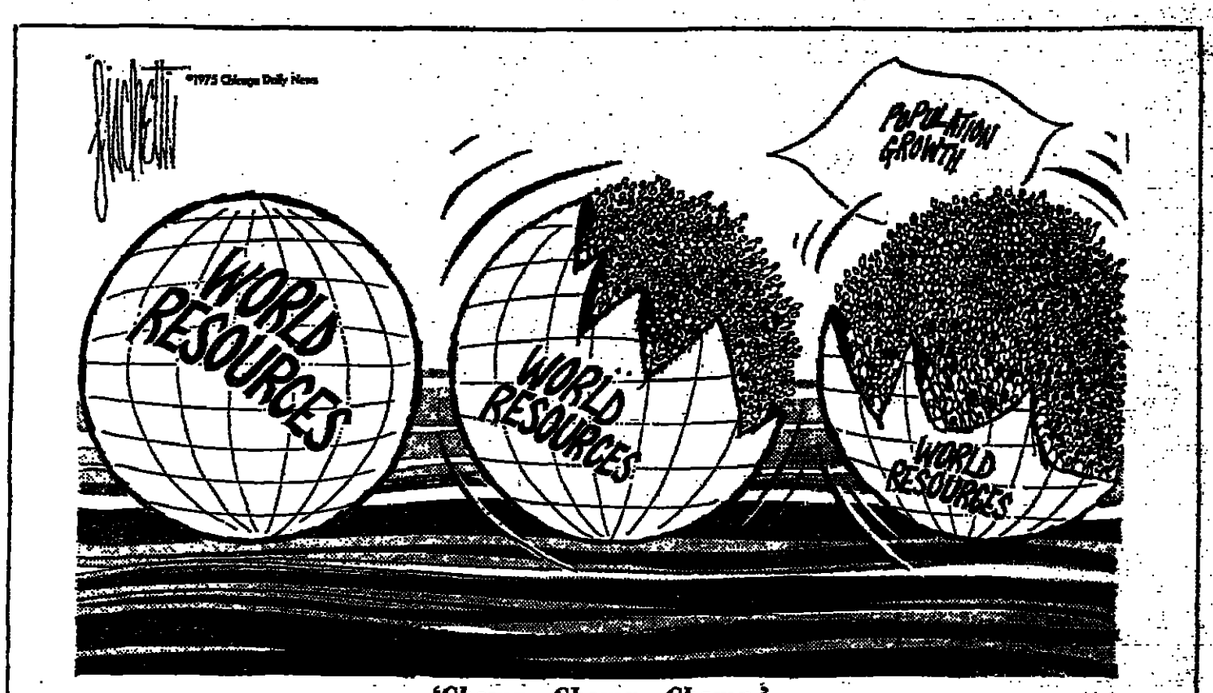
April 5, 1900

NEW YORK—The announcement of Admiral Dewey that he is willing to be a candidate for president of the United States, even on an independent ticket, falls like a bombshell in the camps of the routine politicians of both parties. In the past, many candidates have been drawn from the ranks of the Army, but as yet the Navy has offered no candidate. But being a candidate is one thing separate from nomination and election.

Fifty Years Ago

April 5, 1925

LONDON—Bolshevism has just taken its worst possible revenge against the English bourgeoisie. Instead of attempting revolution or war with fire and sword, a caviar blockade has been established. It became known here today, to the consternation of West End gourmets, that the Soviet government has prohibited the export to England of that dainty dish made from the roe of sturgeon. Much of the supply comes from Russia.



'Chomp, Chomp, Chomp.'

Indochina: Not Victory but at Least Pity

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The most significant fact that came out of President Ford's press conference on the tragedy of Southeast Asia is that the Saigon government decided to abandon two-thirds of the country to the North Vietnamese troops without even informing the United States of this decision in advance.

President Ford rather skimmed over the point. The decision was made, he said, by Saigon "unilaterally," which is a fancy word for concealment or even deception.

With even a few days notice from Gen. Thieu that he was going to cut and run from areas America spent thousands of lives and hundreds of billions to defend, Ford would have been able to get the planes and ships in position to save, not only the children, but the province officials, the teachers, the religious leaders and all the others who have fought with us for over a decade and whose lives and families are now in danger.

Pact Violated

After all, President Thieu was not in a panic situation. The North Vietnamese, in violation of the Kissinger-Le Duc Tho Paris agreements, sent over 150,000 men from the regular Hanoi divisions into South Vietnam, but not suddenly.

Ford and Thieu knew they were coming down and a crisis was developing, but it never occurred to officials in Washington that Thieu would give orders, even before his men were under serious attack, to abandon most of the country and leave hundreds of thousands of refugees to scramble for their lives.

In fairness, Thieu had his problems. When the North Vietnamese began sending organized units into the South, he sent a delegation from Saigon to Washington to appraise how much support he could expect from the Congress.

The leaders of the delegation, according to the State Department, asked to present their case to the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, and the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott, but they were not received, and apparently returned to Saigon and told President Thieu that he could not count on support from Congress.

There were other accidents and blunders. President Ford was preoccupied with the economy, Henry Kissinger was preoccupied with the Arab-Israeli struggle and was shuttling from one Middle Eastern capital to another for most of this critical month while Southeast Asia was collapsing.

The result was that, when President Ford finally had to face the press in San Diego, he was trapped. He couldn't really tell the truth about how he had been deceived by President Thieu, without making Thieu's problem even worse than it really is. He tried to concentrate on the disaster of the children and the refugees in Vietnam and Cambodia, but the reporters didn't help him.

The first question put to him was whether he was "ready to accept a Communist take-over in South Vietnam and Cambodia?" And the questions didn't get any easier. How and why did he miscalculate the will of the South Vietnamese to fight? Was he still insisting on giving hundreds of millions in military aid to Saigon, which had just abandoned almost $1 billion worth of U.S. arms to the Communists? Did he still believe in the "domino theory"—one lost, all falling, one abandoned, all doubtful of America's support?

Watching the President scramble with all these questions and problems in the middle of a crisis and on television, one had to wonder who, if anybody, can grapple with all the human suffering, allied differences and political dilemmas of leaders in a democratic society.

President Ford did as well as he could, but he was in an awkward position. He was trying to handle an international crisis while on vacation and between golf games at Palm Springs. He was appearing as a conservative, accidental Republican president with a deficit approaching $100 billion, in San Diego, a hawkish Reaganish, budget-balancing town. It would be hard to imagine a more difficult diplomatic, political or geographical problem.

The truth is that the U.S. government, in addition to its own mistakes, was received by both the North Vietnamese, who broke the Paris agreements, also the South Vietnamese, who broke the Paris agreements, and then gave up most of their country without advance notice. It was almost as if they wanted to blame Washington for the human disaster they knew their sudden retreat would produce.

Patient

In this situation, President Ford was patient with the press, so concerned about the Vietnamese orphans and so generous to President Thieu that he was almost unfair to his own country. For he left the impression that somehow the United States was responsible for the carnage in Southeast Asia, that we hadn't kept our promises, and with a whiff of politics, that maybe things would have been different if the Democratic Congress had only voted more funds, and if Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott had only received Tran Van Lan, the Saigon foreign minister who came to Washington looking for help, who negotiated the Paris agreements, and took over as president of the Saigon Senate.

Still President Ford was probably right to concentrate on saving the kids and getting funds to ease the human disaster. The Congress would vote almost any amount of money to do this, and American families would take in the Vietnam and Cambodian orphans, fathered by the GIs of a dreadful war, but the Thieu government in Saigon didn't even give Ford a chance to be fair at the end. It just ordered the retreat, called in the television cameras, and blamed America for the human wreckage of its own failures.

A Dominoes Expert in Peking

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The world now opens a new chapter in the bloody book of Southeast Asia and nobody can say for certain what it will disclose. China is uneasy because of pronounced Soviet influence in North Vietnam. The Kremlin has been discreet but Peking never forgets its fear of being outflanked by Moscow across India and Indochina. As for the United States, its influence in the area is at its lowest ebb in 20 years.

Eighteen months ago I had a long discussion with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the emigré Cambodian government recognized by China (and recently Russia). During this talk —in Peking—Sihanouk took what now seems to be an objective view of the probable effect of Communist victories.

"I don't believe the Indochina revolution will change all Southeast Asia just like that," he said. "There are too many contradictions. For example, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Japan and Indonesia are strongly pro-U.S.A.

"Pham Van Dong, Premier of North Vietnam, told me the Communist party in Thailand is very badly organized and won't ever be able to win. In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge fights for Cambodia, not to export revolution.

"Anyway, what is neutrality?" he asked. "India isn't neutral; it's virtually an ally of Russia. Burma's neutrality is very special; you might call it neutralized neutrality. And Laos can never be neutral. The Pathet Lao are pro-Russian while Souvanna Phouma is a man of the right and pro-U.S.A., whatever they call him.

"All over there are fundamental contradictions between the Reds and what I call the blues, the conservatives. After the war I know I won't be able to get on with the Khmer Rouge myself. I'm not a Marxist and you can't mix with Communism; they mix like oil and water with non-Communists. I am by inclination a democrat in the French sense, a man like Mendès-France."

A Symbol

The importance of these observations is that Sihanouk is a theoretical symbol of the military forces which have already driven Lon Nol and other pro-American chiefs out of Phnom Penh and which are bound to take over Cambodia soon.

Yet he doesn't see this event as a guarantee that all Southeast Asia will be communized under the banal dominoes theory. Nor does he envision the region becoming neutralized in the international sense, since both Russia and China contest each other's influence there, regardless of what happens to the United States.

"It is better to renounce the idea of neutralization of Southeast Asia," he told me—months before this year's startlingly successful Communist offensives in Cambodia and South Vietnam. "The only solution is peaceful coexistence, like De Gaulle's idea of independence for both big and little countries and noninterference in any nation's internal affairs. After all, you don't need to have the same kind of political system."

If there are any lessons for Washington in the disaster to its Southeast Asian policy, one is surely that Asians generally understand their political future better than even the best-intended Westerners. Sihanouk had offered through Chou En-lai and Pham Van Dong to talk with Nixon and Kissinger. But the idea was rejected, for diplomatic reasons.

Yet it is too bad that the secretary of state who, after all, spent long hours dealing with North Vietnam's representatives, didn't find a way of talking with Sihanouk on one of his Peking picnics. He would have discovered that, despite his occasionally flamboyant personality, Sihanouk is serious and highly intelligent; also, he is if anything an ideological conservative.

Buddha and Marx

"Buddha," says Sihanouk, "long before Marx found truth in the equality of man and the value of honesty. He renounced all his great wealth, his lovely wife, richness, and abandoned everything for moral values. That is better than Communism.

"Communism is not always disinterested; it has its disagreeable aspects. Many of its theories applied to 19th-century Europe but not to modern times. But Buddha's moral conceptions and spiritual life are always applicable.

"In the liberated zone of our country there is no Buddhism; that is real Marxist Communism. And everything is so tragic . . . Nevertheless between the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer Bleu [Lon Nol's "blues"], I respect the Khmer Rouge even if Communism is not admirable . . . One must see things as they are . . . What a world . . . I won't stay as chief of state when we regain our independence. The Khmer Rouge will rule and Sihanouk will retire."

Mideast: A Triple Illusion

By Joseph Kra

CAIRO.—The review of ... can policy in the Near ... which is now under way ... concentrate heavily on the ... for the failure of Mr. Kiss... latest mission. The more ... the air is being poisone... charges that the Israelis de... to use the word of Pr... Anwar Sadat, the American... Egyptians.

My impression after brief... with Mr. Kissinger, Mr. ... and Israeli Premier Yitzha... hin is that there was n... faith. On the contrary, ... party deceived itself. Ther... a triple illusion.

The Israelis began it. Th... ernment of Mr. Rabin ima... that Mr. Sadat, because ... ternal pressures which are ... was prepared to make a de... dependent of his allies o... eastern front—Syria and th... estine Liberation Organi... It only required, the Israeli... posed, something their pr... governments were not prepa... give—a public declaration o... ingness to yield specified ... tory.

Rabin Fails

So Mr. Rabin—both pu... and privately—said Israel ... prepared to yield to Egypt ... one-third of occupied Sina... cluding its strategic passes ... oil fields. In return he w... a declaration of nonbellige... which would neutralize the ... tian front for several years ... failure explains the nature o... illusion.

The fact is that Mr. Sada... lieves the Arabs overall are ... stronger than the Israelis. ... eastern ally, Syria, has beco... stable country with a pow... army and, in President ... Assad, an astute leader.

President Sadat was, accor... ly, not prepared to desert ... allies entirely, and he insiste... giving less than a declaratio... nonbelligerency. But when ... gaining began, the Israelis, ... ing started with their final ... tion, had very little to give.

The second illusion was nu... by Mr. Kissinger. He knew ... Mr. Sadat would give somet... less than nonbelligerency in ... turn for the Sinai passes an... fields. He relayed that info... tion to the Israeli Cabinet ... found its members were divide...

Premier Rabin and some ot... were apparently prepared to ... beyond the initial position ... fense Minister Shimon Peres ... some others were not. Mr. ... singer decided that his pers... prestige was enough to sweep ... field. He even put out a num... of stories indicating how his b... ing would save Mr. Rabin and ... doves from Mr. Peres and ... hawks.

In his zest for playing pers... politics, the secretary of sta... partly because he has been pl... ed to maintain an amiable r... entity as ambassador in Tel ... —totally ignored the larger p... tics of Israel. He failed to ... what the public suspected, ... abandonment of territory w... be the first step—the Munic... in a process of coming apart.

When bickering began in... the Cabinet, the ministers ... they usually do in democr... countries—fell back on pu... opinion. The cue from the pu... determined the whole Cabinet ... to accept the terms proffered ... Mr. Kissinger. His great pres... far from carrying the day, ... played him false.

'The Magician'

The Egyptian illusion follo... almost automatically. Quite ... ply President Sadat put his fa... in Mr. Kissinger whom he o... called a "magician." Accord... to President Sadat's office, ... Egyptian calculation was as ... lows:

"If Henry Kissinger, after m... ing elaborate soundings on b... sides, was going to undertake ... other shuttle operation he m... have good grounds. He's not ... kind of person who would tak... risk without being sure of succ... So we believed he was going ... succeed. That's why Presid... Sadat said the chances of succ... were 90 per cent."

Despite these illusions, the ... gotiation almost did succeed. ... draft statement of more than ... dozen points was drawn up ... pressing approval by both si... It included some Israeli wi... drawal, some Egyptian m... towards nonbelligerency, and ... commitment—in writing—fr... President Ford—to go on to d... with the problems of Syria ... the Palestinians this year. It ... hard for me to believe, once ... reasons for the recent failure ... understood, that the broken ne... tiation cannot be repaired a... brought to a successful conc... sion.

Letters

U.S. and Israel

Why all this fuss about American congressional support for Israel? This is part of our democratic process. Anyone who doesn't like it should consider the alternative.

The late Sen. Robert Kennedy (D-N.Y.) was known to be pro-Israel. He paid for this with his life, while the same Arab terrorist organizations which organize hijackings and airport massacres hailed assassin Sirhan Sirhan as a true Arab commando and denounced his subsequent trial as a whitewash. This is the Arab political system; we don't need it in America.

When President Kennedy was killed, his assassin, Lee Oswald, had no possibility of taking over the American presidency. Yet this is everyday policy in the gangster states of the Arab world. Nearly every chief of an Arab state either has the blood of the previous leader on his hands, or has to worry about being murdered in the next coup which will take over his government. Only in Israel is there a democratic state where the leaders are chosen by ballots and do not have to worry about being overthrown by gangsters and murderers among their own people.

When a politician speaks up for Israel, maybe he really believes it and is not merely courting the Jewish vote. After all, he is only supporting American democracy against gangsterism and acting in support of American interests in the world.

HARRY J. LIPKIN.
Rehovot, Israel.

Pro-Caramanlis

Maurice Fraser's long letter (IHT, March 31) is nothing but a string of inexactitudes and lies regarding the present or past political action of Constantine Caramanlis, Premier of Greece.

It is, for instance, so ridiculous and odious to write that, "as premier, from 1958 to 1963, he jailed more people than were ever incarcerated by the Greek revolution," that it is not worth any official denial. However, IHT readers must be informed that in December, 1967, one Maurice Fraser signed a contract, worth several million drachmas, with the military junta in Athens to take charge of the public relations of the Greek dictatorship and to promote it abroad, especially in Western Europe. Thus, he could "buy" public personalities for the profit of the military junta. The discovery of this scandal, thanks to an article in the London Sunday Times, put an end to Mr. Fraser's activities.

In 1969, Mr. Fraser's actions were such that his name was crossed out from the British Union of Public Relations Offices and that the Greek government, itself, had to put a premature end to the contract of its publicity agent. Later on, Mr. Fraser tried in vain to sign a new contract with the Greek colonels.

IOANNIS K. KATSIAPIS,
Press Attaché,
Greek Embassy.
Paris.

Spain's Enclaves

It is said that 68 per cent or more in Spain support regaining Gibraltar, which was ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It would be interesting to know what percentage of Spaniards want to return Ceuta, ruled by Spain since 1581, and Melilla (1497) to Morocco—especially in view of Madrid's recent "gunboat diplomacy." Sauce for the goose?

BRIAN M. BARROW.
Oslo.

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roblems of Monocultures

bd World to Push Oil Talks To Focus on Other Products

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 4 (IHT).—The roup of 77" developing coun-ies, with support from the Or-nization of Petroleum Export-g Countries, would like to turn e producer-consumer oil talks ening here Monday into a rum for negotiations on a "new orld economic order."

More than anything, this has st a cloud over the meeting d over hopes for holding a ll energy conference later in e year to define producer-conmer relations for years to me.

In several recent meetings, the roup of 77 (which was set up thin the UN 10 years ago and w has 104 members) has ressed that oil should be treated differently from other raw aterials and that the oil pro-cers should use their new in-rnational weight to help devel-ing countries achieve price reements for all raw materials.

OPEC Support

The OPEC countries have sup-rted the idea, although several them are less enthusiastic out it than Venezuela, pressing leadership among Latin nerican nations, and Algeria, ampion of the Third World d a new economic order be-een rich and poor nations.

The French, hosts for next ek's meeting and possibly for e full conference, now fear that pes of reaching an oil agree-nt could be jeopardized if a mpromise is not found to sat-y the developing countries.

To save the meetings, France s backed away from its own a, the notion of "indexation" oil prices launched by Presi-nt Giscard d'Estaing last year.

Indexation of oil prices implied king them to a general price vel, which in turn meant fix-g other prices for reference. ie United States, historically stile to price agreements, never ally supported indexation, nor d West Germany, another free-ading nation that believes in tting the market determine the ice.

With indexation dropped, the ench came up with another rmula they think could satisfy th the developing nations and e free traders.

The aim is to keep developing ations, particularly the monocul-ures, from being victimized by vings of the price cycle. In cent months, coffee, sugar, cop-r, wheat and beef all have ne through violent swings, cre-ing great problems for coun-es dependent primarily on se products.

The French argument is that ed-price guarantees for raw terials would simply make the h richer, since most raw mate-ls are available in developed untries as well as developing.

Fixed prices would mainly nefit countries like the United States, Canada, South Africa, even France," a French official said. Thus, he reasons, price agreements for products such as nickel, lead, iron, manganese, copper or bauxite make little sense since all those metals are available in developed countries.

Instead, in the French view, the conference should undertake to deal separately with those dozen or so developing countries particularly dependent on a single product or whose materials, such as tin, zinc, phosphate, tungsten, coffee, tea, cocoa, bananas or rubber, are not available in great quantity in the developed world.

An example of the kind of country that might be aided on a direct basis would be Zambia, whose exports of copper make up 94 per cent of its total exports. This could be done without fixing a world copper price.

The difficulty will be selling this limited project to a group of developing nations that are calling for a new economic order in the world.

"We will try to convince them," the official said. "To try to treat all raw materials simply would not be workable. It would build far too much rigidity into the system in terms of substitution, productivity and new technology."

The problems facing the coming conferences are immense, some of them never really tackled seriously before. The idea for oil demand and supply guarantees, the subject at the heart of these meetings, is no less revolutionary. It involves commitments that would be difficult to enforce, especially by the free-market consumer countries.

). Androvskaya s Dead, Russian ctress Was 76

MOSCOW, April 4 (Reuters). Olga Androvskaya, 76, one of e Soviet Union's most respect-actresses and a member of e Moscow Arts Theater Com-ny, is dead, the Culture Min-ry announced today.

n 1919, Miss Androvskaya join-the Arts Theater, home of Method style of acting in-duced by producer Konstantin anislavski. She later created leading women's roles in most the classical Russian and So-t dramas.

n recent years, she devoted ch of her time to teaching at Moscow Theater school. She d the title of People's Artist the Soviet Union and three ders of the Red Banner of bor.

Mary Britton Miller

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).— ry Britton Miller, 91, a poet o became an acclaimed novel-after her 60th birthday, died terday after a long illness.

Her novels, written under the ne Isabel Bolton, were: "Do Wake or Sleep?" (1946); "The ristmas Tree," (1949); "Many nsions," (1952); "Under Gemi-" (1966) and "The Whirligig Time" (1971).

Otto Soglow

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).— o Soglow, 74, the cartoonist o created "The Little King" i other characters, was found d yesterday in his apartment e. Death was ascribed to em-sema or a heart attack.

roner Puts Off erdict on Mary Ure

LONDON, April 3 (AP).—The stminster Coroner's Court to-postponed its verdict on Mary , the actress found dead just rs after her opening-night formance in a supernatural riller called "The Exorcism."

spokesman for the court said pathologist performed an au-sy on the 42-year-old actress that he had decided further s were necessary. A verdict uld be given Monday, the kesman said. First reports I she choked to death.

liss Ure, mother of four chil-n and wife of actor-author ert Shaw, was found dead in apartment yesterday after played the part of a woman sessed by the spirit of a per-starved to death centuries ore.



Associated Press.

ENDING THE STRIKE—Longshoremen in London vote to return to work Monday.

World Strikes Quadrupled in '73 But Working Days Lost Declined

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 4 (UPI).—The number of the world's labor strikes quadrupled from 1972 to 1973 and more than half the 112 million working days lost occurred in the United States, India and Italy, according to the International Labor Organization.

The newly published ILO Yearbook of Labor Statistics reported about 300,000 labor disputes in more than 60 countries in 1973. The number of working days lost, however, declined from 118 million to 112 million, it said.

Other countries with more than 2 million working days lost to strikes were Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Japan and Britain, according to the ILO.

The number of workers engaged in labor disputes in 1973 was 22 million, compared with 18 million in 1972, the ILO reported. More than 6 million persons participated in strikes in Italy, and more than 2 million took part in work stoppages in four countries—France, India, Japan and the United States. Australia, Chile, Finland and Britain each reported between 500,000 and 1.5 million strikers in 1973.

Europe reported 54 per cent of the world's strikers for the year and 40 per cent of the working days lost.

More than 60 per cent of the working days lost in 1973 were in mining and manufacturing.

China Says U.S. Violated Pact in Banning Troupe

TOKYO, April 4 (AP).—China complained this week that the United States has violated the 1972 Shanghai communiqué signed by former President Richard Nixon by canceling a U.S. tour by Chinese performers who include a song about liberating Taiwan in their program.

A statement broadcast by the Chinese news agency said that a U.S. demand that the troupe cancel plans to sing the song was "unacceptable to the Chinese side." The tour was to have started last Saturday.

The statement by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry's Information Department pledged continued Chinese support for contacts between the Chinese and U.S. peoples.

It said, "The liberation of Taiwan and unification of the motherland is the Chinese people's internal affair, in which no other country has the right to interfere."

It said that in the Shanghai communiqué which resulted from Mr. Nixon's visit to China in 1972, "the U.S. government has agreed that there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. If the U.S. side was not retreating from the Shanghai communiqué, there would be no reason for it to object to the inclusion of this song in the supplementary list of the Chinese troupe."

Two U.S. Doctors Say King Khaled Is in Good Health

CLEVELAND, April 4 (AP).—Two Cleveland doctors said yesterday that they examined King Khaled in Saudi Arabia last weekend and found the new King to be in excellent health.

King Khaled, then crown prince, had a heart attack in 1970 and underwent open-heart surgery at Cleveland Clinic in January, 1972, a spokesman for the clinic said. The operation repaired damaged heart muscle.

Dr. Donald Effler and Dr. Mehdi Razavi said at a news conference that the King had made a complete recovery.

King Khaled replaced his assassinated brother, King Faisal, last week. His nephew Prince Faisal, has been arrested in the assassination.

2 Slain in Northern Ireland; IRA Truce Is Seen in Danger

BELFAST, April 4 (AP).—Gunmen shot to death two young men in Northern Ireland yesterday, raising to 29 the number of killings since the Irish Republican Army called a cease-fire on Feb. 10. Security forces have blamed Protestant extremists for most of the killings.

Police said Alan Simpson, a 19-year-old Protestant, was shot by two men when he answered a knock on his door.

Later, police reported, a 22-year-old man was slain by a gunman in a housing development in Portadown, southwest of Belfast.

Tonight, two gunmen entered a Belfast bar and wounded two men in what appeared to be a continuing feud between IRA factions. After the attack, the Marxist Official wing of the IRA claimed in a statement that the two assailants were from the Provisional wing of the IRA.

A hospital report said one of the men was seriously injured.

Meanwhile, the IRA's Provisional wing, which declared the truce, warned that the cease-fire is in danger of collapse because of alleged harassment by British troops and the shooting last month of two of their political activists by soldiers.

'Very Pessimistic'

Seamus Loughran, Northern Ireland organizer of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA's Provisional wing, said last night: "I feel very pessimistic about the cease-fire lasting beyond the weekend."

Observers in Belfast reported that the truce, the longest IRA cease-fire in the province since sectarian warfare flared 5 1/2 years ago, is "less stable than at any time since it was declared."

The IRA Provisionals bombed a travel agency in central Belfast on Wednesday, their first acknowledged breach of the truce, and said it was a warning to Britain to halt military harassment in Catholic areas of the city or risk the cease-fire being called off.

The Provisionals' ruling seven-man Army Council is under growing pressure to resume hostilities from rank-and-file guerrillas in Ulster who believe the truce is counterproductive.

No Candidates

Sinn Fein's decision last week not to present any candidates in the May 1 elections for a convention to draft a new constitution for Northern Ireland has apparently destroyed any rationale for maintaining the truce, sources reported.

An IRA unit in the border town of Newry yesterday closed its truce-monitoring center, one of two dozen such IRA posts. That move and Wednesday's bombing were seen here as an indication that more and more guerrillas want to start shooting again.

The Army Council is expected to meet secretly in the Irish Republic within the next 72 hours to decide whether to continue the truce.

British officials were reported to be optimistic that the cease-fire would be continued. The optimism, sources said, was based on the belief that the guerrillas will not resume their campaign to end British rule in the province and to unite the mostly Protestant province with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic until 370 suspected IRA men held in prison are released.

The British have freed more than 200 Republican detainees since the Provisionals began a Christmas cease-fire.

11 Murders Laid To Kurds by Iraq

BAGHDAD, April 4 (Reuters).—Iraq today accused Kurdish rebels of executing 11 relatives of their leader, Mulla Mustafa Barzani, before pulling out of their former strongholds for Iran last week.

The official Iraq News Agency said that the victims included a leading member of the Kurdistan Democratic party, together with his father and nine of his brothers. His father was an uncle of Gen. Barzani.

No reason was given for the killings but an unidentified Kurd said Wednesday that a member of the family had been shot by the rebels for backing the Baghdad government.

French Wine Growers Smash Spanish Bottles

MONTPELLIER, France, April 4 (Reuters).—About 50 angry wine producers broke into a warehouse in this southwestern town early today and smashed 10,000 bottles of Spanish wine worth about 60,000 francs ($14,000), police said.

In recent weeks, producers throughout southern France have been protesting imports of low-priced wine from both inside and outside the Common Market.

London Dockers Vote to Call Off Five-Week Strike

LONDON, April 4 (UPI).—London's 11,500 dockers voted overwhelmingly today to end their five-week strike and return to work Monday.

The strike has crippled a third of Britain's sea trade and is estimated to have cost more than £300 million ($720 million) in lost exports.

It came to a halt after a mass meeting and vote by show of hands. Strike leader Brian Nicholson said after the vote "the result is an overwhelming desire to return to work." About one in six hands went up to continue the unofficial action.

Jack Jones, the Transport and General Workers' Union general secretary, has continually advised all members involved in the dispute to go back to work.

The stoppage was caused by fears about the growth of inland container depots.

Sea Law Report Delay

GENEVA, April 4 (Reuters).—The president of the United Nations sea law conference, Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, has postponed a plenary meeting here Monday at which he was to have given his assessment of the first three weeks of the session, a conference spokesman said today. The report is expected to be made later next week.

Lisbon Parties Accept Military's Charter

LISBON, April 4 (NYT).—Portugal's draft constitution, with essential power reserved for the High Council of the Revolution, was accepted today by all major parties campaigning for the election of a constituent assembly April 25.

It is the constituent assembly that is supposed to write the constitution. But with the "pact" concluded today between the parties and the armed forces, the elections were in effect turned into a plebiscite for the armed forces' plan to run Portugal for a provisional period of three to five years and to place the country "irreversibly on the road that will lead it to Portuguese Socialism."

The document, giving in elaborate detail the powers of the different branches of government, was handed to the parties Wednesday. They gave their answer this afternoon and the plan is expected to be published next week.

Some Have Reservations

The Communist party, faithful to its policy of unswerving support for the armed forces, backed the plan without reservation. The Socialists, the centrist Popular Democratic party and the conservative Social Democratic Center had deep reservations. But they yielded rather than face the prospect of becoming political outcasts accused of betraying the revolution.

The parties still nourished the hope that the elections would give them a legitimacy that they now owe solely to the armed forces as a result of the coup last April 25. With the newly acquired backing of universal suffrage, they hope to be able to influence the trend toward Socialism and maintain public freedoms.

Some of this hope is based on the belief that the armed forces themselves are split and that there still exist strong moderating forces within them. At the moment, it is the most radical wing that predominates, following an alleged rightist military uprising March 11 and a subsequent purge of some of the most conservative officers. A few hours after the uprising, the High Council, heavily weighted to the left, was formed.

The draft provides for the election of the president by an electoral college composed of the Legislative Assembly, which will have 250 members, and of an Assembly of the Armed Forces, composed of 240 officers and enlisted men.

The president would head the High Council of the Revolution as well as the armed forces. Since the High Council is exclusively a military body, of 26 officers, the president would automatically be a military man.

The High Council would have power to define the general lines of domestic and foreign policy and see that they were carried out. The president could dissolve the Assembly in concert with the High Council.

Newspaper Strike Is Ended in London

LONDON, April 4 (AP).—Workers at the Mirror group, one of Britain's major newspaper chains, ended a 10-day-old strike early today, after the group had warned that it would close down two national publications if the walkout continued.

The strike halted publication of Britain's biggest-circulation newspaper, the Daily Mirror, and three other national papers in London and cost the Mirror group more than £1.25 million ($3 millions).

Latest Military Hardware Shown in Hungarian Parade

BUDAPEST, April 4 (AP).—In its first military parade in five years, Hungary displayed some of Eastern Europe's new weaponry today.

The occasion was the country's National Day, the anniversary of the defeat of German troops in Hungary 30 years ago.

The parade was watched by 50,000 persons including Janos Kadar, Hungarian Communist party chief, I.V. Kapitonov, Soviet Communist party Central Committee member, and Western diplomats and military attachés.

Novelties compared with military hardware displayed in the last parade here in 1970 included a flight of MiG-23 interceptor planes flying three times the speed of sound, An-26 helicopters carrying paratroops, armored vehicles with rockets of the 40-tube Katyusha type and electronically controlled ground-to-ground ballistic rockets with an announced range of several hundred kilometers.

There were also two-stage anti-aircraft rockets for high-flying targets, a range of self-propelled small multiple-rocket launching pads and conventional self-propelled quick-firing artillery units designed to combat low-flying high-speed aircraft.

A Hungarian military expert said on Budapest radio that rocket practice had been carried out by Hungarian units in a desert "somewhere in the Soviet Union" and not on Hungary's small and heavily populated territory.

Most of the approximately 200 tanks seen in the parade were low-profile amphibian types, equipped for night fighting.

A Hungarian deputy defense minister said that, compared with the early 1960s, the firepower of the Hungarian land forces has increased nine times, and anti-aircraft artillery four times.

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AROUND LONDON GALLERIES

Edward Giobbi, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London S.W. 3, to April 12.

The American-born artist has been influenced in his work by Medieval and Renaissance Italian architecture, the shapes and proportions of which he incorporates in his delicately colored near-abstract paintings and collages.

* * *

Geoff Ogden/Yoma Sasburgh, Fieldborne Galleries, 63 Queen's Grove, London N.W. 8, to April 12.

Ogden, mainly self-taught as a painter and formerly a gravedigger, farm laborer, window cleaner and gardener, now lives with his wife and five children in a remote part of the West Country. He is moved by the drama of the everyday, which he portrays in somber colors. Yoma Sasburgh's carvings in wood and stone reveal in their movement and concept her past as a dancer. The diametrically opposed visions of reality of painter and sculptor aptly complement one another.

* * *

Nils Berndtson, Drian Galleries, 5-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, London W.2, to April 19.

Trained as painter, sculptor and architect, the half-Swedish, half-Bohemian painter, now living and working in England, leans heavily on Northern and Central European Gothic in his portrayals chiefly of landscapes, including some of Africa, where tropical color and Gothic form accord surprisingly well.

* * *

Fergus Hall, Portal Gallery, 16a Grafton Street, Bond Street, London W.1, to April 23.

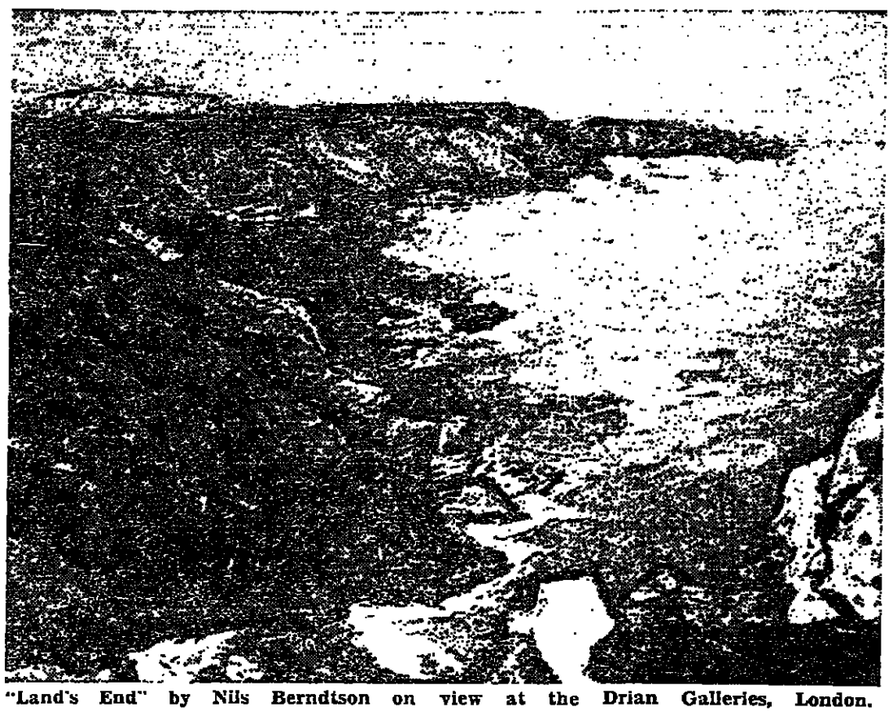
Under the title "Even More Curious Paintings," this is Fergus Hall's third one-man show at the Portal Gallery. Typical is an egg-headed St. Jerome arrayed in Edwardian striped bathing costume feeding his pet lion with morsels of meat on the end of a pickle fork. These are delightful, zany contributions to contemporary fantasy.

* * *

British & French Paintings, Roland, Browse & Delbanco, 19 Cork Street, London W.1, to May 8.

Selected from a stock which has been built up over the past 30 years by the unanimous agreement of the three knowledgeable directors of this gallery, this exhibition of 30 paintings is a magnificent anthology of contemporary figuration. Among the British, Sickert is represented by one of his most celebrated and frequently reproduced works, the "Horses of St. Mark's" of c. 1901; Sir William Nicholson with two masterly small works—"Bonfire in the Valley" and "Shadow of the Tower—La Rochelle"; J.D. Fergusson by a fauve "Vase of Flowers" painted in France around 1910; Sir Matthew Smith by a still life, and the unjustly forgotten Annie Swynnerton with a fine "Evening Landscape" in the Campagna. Pride of place among the French must go to two large paintings by Henri Le Sidaner, "Automne à Nemours" and "Une Maison au Crépuscule." Other French masterworks include an oil sketch by Steinlen of the roofs of Paris; Maillol's cartoon for his tapestry "The Enchanted Garden"; two cubist still lifes by Henri Hayden; and a typical small Carrière of a girl working at an easel.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.



"Land's End" by Nils Berndtson on view at the Drian Galleries, London.

THE ART MARKET

A Sale Strictly for the Professionals

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, April 4 (IHT).—Christie's sale of objets d'art and fine Continental furniture held yesterday was a perfect demonstration of the English auctioneers' ability to stage a sale for professionals of the international market. The sale had not been overly advertised—professionals do not like that and have a strong preference for works of art that are *not* reproduced in catalogues. The catalogue was perfectly designed to attract dealers. The result was a sale reflecting the present mood with regard to 18th and 19th-century furniture from Continental Europe and objets d'art mostly of the 19th century.

It pointed to remarkable optimism about high-quality furniture from Northern Europe and Italy. Dutch furniture of the 18th and early 19th centuries sold remarkably well. A marquetry bureau with sloping lid and fitted interior made a surprising £1,680. A walnut and marquetry side table with hoof feet of the early 18th century was sold at £840. That is the kind of piece that appeals to the taste of British buyers: the shape was an imitation of the English Queen Anne style decorated in the rather florid style of Italian-17th-century marquetry favored in 18th-century Holland and Flanders.

Competing Dealers

Dutch dealers were in fact competing for it; hence its high price. The same applied to a marquetry bombé chest with four long drawers. The vases and sprays of flowers on the walnut ground that adorned it were strictly for home consumption and the £1,155 it made was a high price. As in all such sales there was one bargain—a delightful 18th-century padoukwood burgomaster's chair with so-called spoon-shaped caned back and bowed seat on cabriole legs. Ironically it was the most original contribution of Dutch cabinetmakers in that sale and only fetched £84.

Germanic pieces came next and made very big prices with one exception. This was described in the catalogue as an iron-bound strongbox with concealed lockplate and two folding hasps. The iron bands were fastened at the intersections with round-headed nails, creating a magnificent geometric pattern. The 81-centimeter-long box was a rare, genuine specimen of a type that was forged in large numbers in the last century because it reflected the vision of Medieval art that was current during the Romantic period. At £544, it was comparatively inexpensive. Not so the lots that followed.

Ranking first in importance was a set of six Austrian armchairs made in imitation of the French baroque style in Vienna, probably in the fifties of the 18th century.

The pieces, made of carved walnut with gilding emphasizing the edges of the carved details, looked rather like a parody of the Louis XV manner, exaggeratedly contorted without any of the brilliancy of the style launched by Meissonier's designs. But they had a glamorous provenance: the Schloss Vaduz, the seat of the Prince Von und Zu Liechtenstein. They are reproduced in Kreisel's "Die Kunst des Deutschen Moebels," Plate 663. They quickly rose to £7,875, a huge figure. They were upholstered in 18th-century tapestry after paintings by David Teniers, which was perhaps their greatest merit.

After that a walnut wardrobe with moulded cornice and two geometrically paneled doors with walnut centers, 184 centimeters wide seemed almost cheap at £544, although this was about the right price.

Italian Furniture

Having done well in Dutch and German furniture, Anthony Coleridge, a director of Christie's and the head of the furniture department, surpassed himself when it came to Italian furniture. The highest price in the sale for Italian pieces, £7,875, was paid by an unidentified collector for a Venetian walnut and fruitwood bureau bookcase, 257 centimeters high, of the early 18th century. This again, like some of contemporary Dutch furniture, reflected British influence. It was a superb piece, one of the best seen at auction in many years.

But the figure is extremely high for Italian furniture in spite of the recent surge of interest shown chiefly by Italians themselves and South Americans. At £7,000 the buyer for an Italian gallery was the underbidder. He gave up disgustedly as he saw the bidding go on from the clerk's desk which obviously had a private order.

Another "good" price—good, that is, from the vendor's standpoint—was £651 for a walnut serpentine chest with three drawers of the mid 18th century—a price reflecting the high quality and good condition of the piece and about 50 per cent below the selling price in an Italian gallery. These figures are significant because they, together with other recent indications such as the Stefano Della Bella sale also at Christie's, show that the Italians are back in the market.

Objets d'Art

Compared with the furniture prices the objets d'art of the 19th century were not so high and, above all, not so consistent. This was only to be expected. At such sales, "for professionals only" as it were, objects belonging to specialist categories are more easily overlooked because people who deal in furniture are not generally as competent when it comes to objets d'art.

I was struck by ups and downs that seemed erratic. A pair of Louis XVI-style ormolu chenets of the Napoleon III period, each supporting a patinaed bronze lion on rectangular bases carved with scrolled foliage, were about 40 to 50 per cent below the current Paris auction price at £251 while two big bronzes in 18th-century style and, according to the catalogue, of the period were about right at £651.

A real bargain came minutes later when "a bronze reproduction of Perseus slaying the Medusa after Cellini" on an alabaster pedestal came up. The hideous arrangement measured 95 centimeters. The one interesting feature about it was the "figures standing in niches," as the catalogue briefly characterized four charming bronzes probably removed from some important piece of the late Renaissance. At £136, it was one of the better buys in the sale.

They formed a remarkable contrast with the next lot—a bronze figure of a kneeling peasant girl, signed Chapu and carrying the mark of F. Barbedienne, the 19th-century founder. The latter specialized in casting bronzes in large numbers and there are presumably many specimens of this cast abroad. The hackneyed carving in the most vulgar, sentimental, untalented vein of late 19th-century academic sculpture had little to recommend it and at £252 was well sold.

On the whole, that part of the sale that consisted of objets d'art gave one the feeling that there was little discrimination on the part of buyers. If one is interested in the academic production of the period, one should look for the more imaginative and original creations, typical of certain aesthetic attitudes and not just for banal realism.

There was more interest in a French gilt-metal mantel clock inset with blue glass and topped by the figure of a crusader done in the best manner of the seventies and eighties of the last century. Yet, it went for only £52.5, showing that enterprising collectors should always try their luck at just that kind of sale: a mixture of objects and furniture from all over Europe with which the cataloguers are careless enough to leave loopholes.

The Still Life: Four Centuries of Significance on Show in N.Y.

By John Russell

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).—Once upon a time there were people who thought nothing of still life. Its role in art seemed to them auxiliary and subordinate. It spoke for lack of ambition, a humdrum turn of mind and a readiness to settle for what was dullest and most inert in the world around them. Real painting had to do with the truths of Christianity, queens and potentates and with that glorious world of fantasy that had come down to us from the Greek and Latin poets and from their successors in Italy and France. Imagination was all, in such cases, and the painter was by definition a poet. Still life in relation to these activities was no more than simian mimicry.

Now we know better. If we had to have just one picture from the European 18th century, we might well settle for a painting by J. D. Oudry that has as its subject a dead white duck. If the same duty faced us in respect to the 19th century, we should probably opt for a painting of pears by Courbet or of apples by Cézanne. And when we came to our own century, it would strike us that over the last 70 years still life has suddenly asserted itself as perhaps the highest form of art; for there is just no counting the number of great works of art in our own time that have taken still life as their point of departure.

The sequence begins with Matisse. Picasso, Bonnard and Braque and runs uninterruptedly over more than half a century to the sculptured beer cans of Jasper Johns. Religion and mythology have almost vanished from art; the modalities of landscape and of formed portraiture have been established once and for all. But still life has not run out of surprises.

So Wildenstein & Co. hit on a great subject when it decided to organize the loan exhibition of "The Object as Subject: Still Life Paintings from the 17th to the 20th Century," which will be on view through May 3. (The show is in aid of the Metropolitan Opera Association. Admission is $2 and the catalogue is free.)

Thirteen museums are among the lenders and there are a number of masterpieces from private collections: notably, Courbet's "Flowers on a Bench" from the Brody collection, the late Matisse "Pineapple" from the Hillman family foundation, and that plainest and grandest of Cézannes, the "Still Life With Apples" from the Lewyt collection.

It was with Cézanne that still life swung into its present preeminence among modes of expression. Looking through the two-volume catalogue of his drawings (compiled by Adrien Chappuis, published by the New York Graphic Society), we see how he became enthralled by still life in his middle thirties and how it thereafter became the object of many of his deepest and most lasting preoccupations. After we have looked at Cézanne, all earlier art looks different, just as Dutch still-life painting in the 17th century looks different if we have seen the spectacular uses to which it was put by Matisse.

As for the status of still life in the hierarchies of art, it was Marcel Proust who first put it on paper that of all the painters in history, it was Jean-Baptiste Chardin who taught us how to come to terms with everyday life—and more particularly how to see beauty where people had previously seen only drudgery.

The moral energy of Chardin—well demonstrated at Wildenstein in the monumental "White Tablecloth" from the Art Institute of Chicago—sets him apart from those artists who thought of still life as something decorative, perfunctory and not too demanding. Chardin was out to teach us how to live, not how to fill up an empty space on the wall.

With Cézanne (and even earlier, witness Monet's "Pears, Apples and Grapes" of 1867), it became clear that the classic elements of still life have an inexhaustible resonance. When taste changes, other kinds of painting may suddenly strike us as contrived, stagy, dated or in general insufficient. But still life as it has been handled by the masters of our own century has secrets that are only now beginning to come out.

£7,000 for Trophy

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters).—A yachting trophy won in 1893 by the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, and in 1911 by the German kaiser, was bought at Sotheby's salesrooms yesterday by a Beirut dealer for £7,000.

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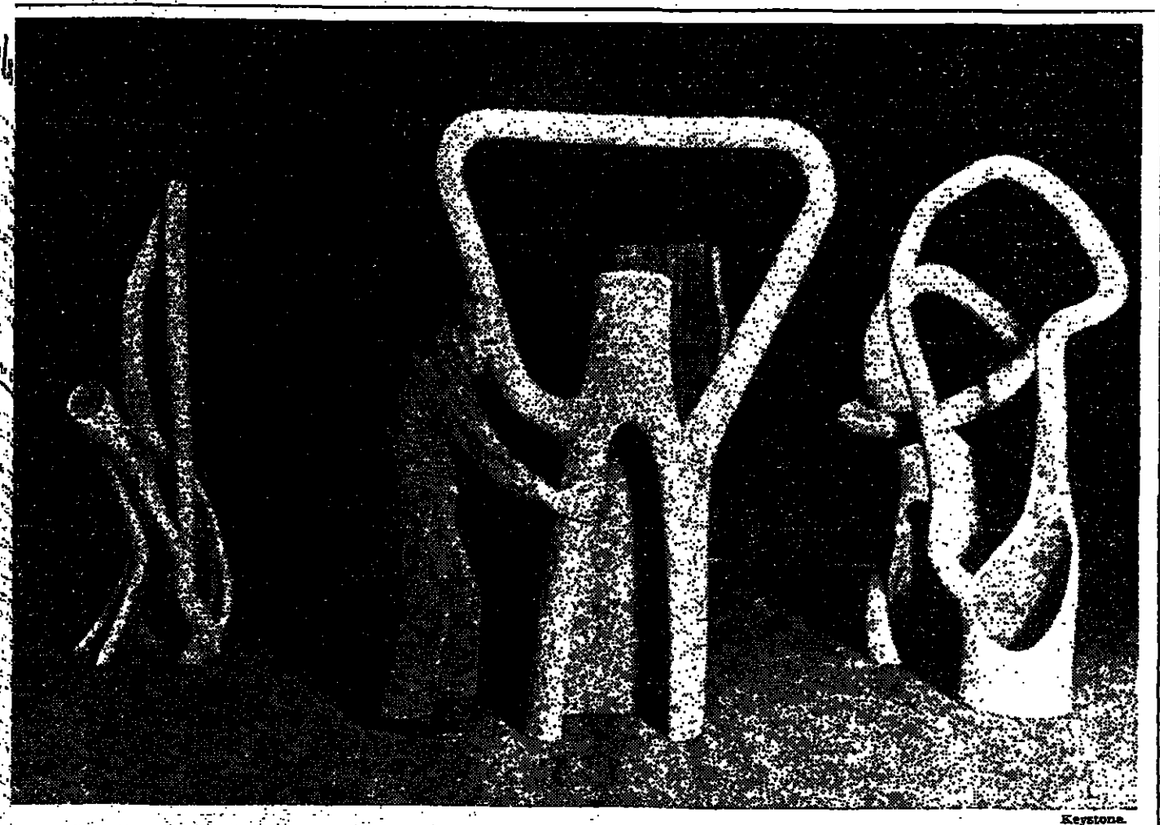
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هكذا من الأصل



Keystone.

FREE SCULPTURE—The work of Polish artist Frans Krajcbert is on view in Paris at the National Center of Contemporary Art until April 27. Krajcbert is shown with some of his work, smoothed down but unpainted.

Stuart Davis Mural Being Moved to Museum

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).—A major painting by Stuart s, one of the leading Amer- modernists of the genera- that came to prominence in eriod between the two World , will soon be accessible to xually unsegregated public he first time since it was leted in 1932.

iginally commissioned as a l for the men's smoking e at the then recently open- Radio City Music Hall in efeller Center, the 10-by-17- painting remained in that ion, officially off limits to en, until a few weeks ago, it was acquired for the anent collection of the Mu- of Modern Art.

e painting was called, not risingly, "Men Without Wom- presumably after the well- n short story by Ernest ingway. Because Davis, who in 1964 at the age of 69, ys disliked the title given Music Hall officials, the ing will bear the simple ation "Mural" when it goes ew at the museum this year. ept for its original location, is nothing about the paint- o warrant the original title, for although it depicts a cubist montage of motifs once regarded as more or less "masculine" in their associations—a roadster convertible, a gasoline pump, pack of cigarettes, cigar, pipe, sailboat, playing cards, barber poles, etc.—there are no figures of either sex portrayed in the work.

Expensive Task

The painting, for which Davis was paid $700, has been given to the museum as a gift on the understanding that it would be responsible for its removal and restoration—an expensive and complicated task that has caused a delay in its exhibition.

Because no painting of this size by Davis has been on the market in recent years, its current value can only be estimated, but experts agree it would easily bring between $300,000 and $400,000.

Davis, who lived in New York, painted the mural in his studio at Gloucester, Mass., then a summer colony frequented by many artists, and shipped the canvas, unstretched, to the city. It was then attached directly to the wall of the men's lounge by using white lead as an adhesive. This has made it necessary for an entire section of the lounge wall to be removed before the canvas can be separated from its lead and plaster backing.

To protect the painting and to facilitate the arduous task of removing the heavy plaster still adhering to it—a labor that must be carried out on the premises to make the picture light enough to be moved—the Music Hall has built a temporary plywood shelter in which the conservators can chip away with their chisels unseen by the public.

Once the painting is light enough to transport to a local warehouse—it is too large for the museum's own restoration laboratories—a team of experts will face the even more delicate task of restoring the surface, now covered with an accumulation of dirt, the residue of tobacco smoke and a layer of shellac that was probably added at some point to disguise some casual damage. Important areas of the painting, originally white, are now a greasy yellowish cast even after cleaning. Initial tests on the spot, however, have already revealed Davis's original signature, which was at some point painted over.

The conservation wor- is being done by the Painting Conservation Studio under the direction of Bernard Rabin and Alan Farancz in close consultation with Jean Volkmer, chief conservator at the Museum of Modern Art.

American Accent

Davis was 37 when he received this commission to do his first large painting for a public space. He belonged to the generation of American painters initiated into modernist art by the Armory Show of 1913. By the 1920s, he was painting in a vigorous American style that adapted the cubism of Picasso and Léger to local motifs and thus gave to modernist painting a recognizably American accent.

For the small band of American modernists and their supporters in that period, Davis was a pioneer, but to the public his work was largely unknown. Never popular in the boom of the Twenties, painters of Davis's persuasion were especially hard hit by the Depression, and this made the commission of a large mural especially welcome—though the painter had some qualms about its peculiar location. "It was an opportunity to get a work out in public," Davis said, "even in a men's room."

He responded to the challenge by creating a work in which a commonplace, popular subject matter, easily legible to the untutored eye, is transformed into a structure of stylized hard-edge shapes boldly executed in flat areas of red, white, blue and black. It was an audacious conception in its day, and its restoration and removal to the Museum of Modern Art assures that it will now take its deserved place as one of the classics of American painting.

Two Sycamores Protected

Greek Village's Fight for Heron Trees

By Steven V. Roberts

SKOLARION, Greece, April 4 (NYT).—On the edge of this Macedonian village stand two sycamore trees. In their ...ing branches hundreds of ...s—fisheater to the villagers ...ke their nests and raise their ...g.

...ring World War II, when ...an and Bulgarian troops oc- ...d Skolarion, everything was ...e, including wood, but even ... the people refused to touch ...rees.

...e love all trees, but especial- ...ese," an old man explained ... sat next to a wood-burning ... in the small café. Another ...e elder added, "They are ...

...ne time ago the govern- ... in Athens designated the ...rees as natural monuments, ...g them official protection. ...rding to an announcement ...rees were planted hundreds ...ears ago—no one seems to ... their precise age—when ...donia was part of the Otto- ... Empire. They are also the ... sycamores in Greece, and possibly in all of Europe, where herons nest.

One of the village's residents, all of whom are refugees from Bulgaria and Turkey, said: "I came here in 1914 and found them exactly as they are today. They were very old then."

Meeting Place

For years, Skolarion's only well was under the bigger of the two trees, and it served as a natural meeting place. "Times have changed," said George Gregoropoulos, who cleans wells. "Now you just turn on the faucet and you have water to drink. In those years you saw the pail coming up, and already you enjoyed your thirst being quenched."

An elderly woman who runs the kiosk next to the café remembers when she and her friends would throw ropes over the lower branches of the sycamores and make swings. "Now people are developed more, they have other things to do," she said, "but for us it was the only place to go."

Some things do not change, of course. In summer, sheep still seek the shade of the sycamores' broad branches and the village boys still shoot at the birds with their slingshots, even though their teacher tries to stop them.

When someone approaches the trees, several dozen birds may take to the air with a great whoosh. As they return they bend awkwardly, put down their spindly legs like landing gear and hover for a second before setting down.

The herons fly to nearby lakes for food, but they always return to protect their nests. "Sometimes wild birds come and try to snatch the eggs or the little ones," a villager related. "When that happens, there is a war in the trees."

...oman to Lead ...t Orchestra ...r First Time

...W YORK, April 4 (NYT).— ... Caldwell, founder and ...tor of the Opera Company Boston, will become the woman to conduct at the ...politan Opera. She will ... 11 performances next season ...erdi's "La Traviata," with ...irst one scheduled for Jan. ...976.

...e announcement was made ...rday by Schuyler Chapin, Metropolitan's general man- who said that he was "de- ...ed that she is going to break ...ex barrier in the pit. We ...d her to do this, and I'm ...ly happy that she accepted. ...ould be very exciting."

...s Caldwell said that she was ... very pleased" and that she ...looking forward to working the Met's perfectly marvel- ...rchestra." Although she has ...s staged productions that ...onducted with her own com- ... Miss Caldwell remarked by just conducting for a ...ge she would "be able to ...all her concentration to the ...."

...verly Sills, who has sung ...tta in "Traviata" several ... under Miss Caldwell's direc- ... will be in eight of the Met ...rmances.

Prosperity, Unemployment

The Strange Double Feature in Hollywood

By Murray Schumach

HOLLYWOOD (NYT).—Booming prosperity and vast unemployment are playing a strange double feature in this collection of movie and television studios that still is the world's major factory of mass entertainment.

The enormous unemployment is widely attributed here to the avarice of the television networks in greatly increasing the number of reruns for video series.

The boom is traced by many to the belief that when times are bad people go to the movies as the best and cheapest way to forget their troubles. And there are some who believe the prosperity here is due to good movies.

Those who blame networks for the huge unemployment here point out that it used to be customary to issue 39 original segments a year for a television series, with 13 reruns during the summer. Now original segments run between 22 and 24 a year, with as many reruns as there are new segments.

Dennis Weaver, president of the Screen Actors Guild, which says that 85 per cent of its 30,000 members are out of work, says:

"This extension of reruns by the networks hit us with recession long before the rest of the country felt it. It's just more profitable for networks to have more reruns. It's all based on money. Certainly it is not based on a desire to please the public."

Lew Wasserman, chairman of the board of MCA, (the parent of Universal Pictures) which is now in its third record-breaking year of profits—it netted $40.7 million its first nine months of last year, compared with $17.6 million for the same period of 1973—says:

"Television profits are going straight up. Their profits are mind-boggling. There is no question that there is a connection between the size of network profits and the increase in the number of reruns. I think the increase in reruns has eliminated 40 per cent of the employment in Hollywood."

In defense of the rerun policy, Robert Wood, president of the CBS television network, points out that many persons miss a show on its first showing and that reruns draw an audience of about 15 million, or some 70 per cent of the first showing.

Higher Costs

Robert Howard, president of the NBC television network, says that while profits have gone up, so have costs. He says the network is expanding daytime drama, is providing more money to television producers to meet their increased costs and is generally investing more heavily than ever in programming.

Many members of the Screen Actors Guild may have worked no more than a couple of times over the years in trivial parts and will probably never get anything else except a walk-on. But despite these many years of failure to get acting jobs, they still consider themselves actors and, when not working, do not hesitate to collect benefits.

Still others, writers and actresses who may have earned upwards of $50,000 last year, feel no compunction about collecting unemployment insurance for a while even though they have every reason to expect they will do as well financially this year.

Unemployment, as bad as it is in Hollywood, would probably be worse were it not for the nonprofessionals with independent wealth—or access to it—who want to make movies.

"You hear all this talk about recession. But yet there are a lot of amateurs running around here with plenty of money, financing their own pictures," says Mike Medavoy, vice-president of United Artists, in charge of West Coast production. This company's success has been built on financing independent producers.

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Aubrey Beardsley, A. Calame, S. Dali, A. Dürer, Ant. van Dijck, J. Ensor, M.C. Escher, J.B. Jongkind, Gustav Klimt, F. Marc, A. Mucha, Rembrandt, P. Signac, J. Th. Toorop, Willem van der Velden de Jongere, and many others.

Further a great number of books among which some important atlases, a.o. by I. and W. Blaeu, 1649-50, and G. Mercator, 1623.

A collection of school or price-covers, many old books, art books and a collection in the field of the "Art Nouveau" and the Modern art (among which Dada and Stijl).

The total auction includes about 1,225 numbers of watercolors and drawings, about 900 numbers of graphics and 1,000 numbers in the books section.

On view: Friday, April 11, Saturday, April 12 and Sunday, April 13, 1975, in the building Nes 73-87 in Amsterdam, each day from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

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71⅝	46½	AbbLab 1.44	16	115	66	64⅞	65⅝	
45¾	33½	ACF In 2.60	8	10	39¾	39½	39½—	½
10⅜	7	AcmeC v .50	6	6	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
3⅞	1¼	AdmDg .04e		8	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
10¼	7¼	AdmEx .77e		35	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Adms Millis		5	3¼	3	3	
8	3¾	Addressog		61	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
9¾	7¼	Advinv .25e		6	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
28⅞	20	AetnaLf 1.08	8	2275	23	22	22¼—	¾
39¾	31	AetnaLf pf 2		1	35	35	35 +	½
7	4¾	Aguirre Co	8	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼—	¼
10½	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	15	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3	1⅝	Alleen Inc	6	20	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
69¾	44¾	AirPrd .20b	18	135	65½	64⅛	64⅞—	1¼
15¼	10½	Aircoinc .90	5	70	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
2	1	AJ Industris		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¾	10¼	Akzona 1.20	5	50	13	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	6	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z250	90	89	89 —	1
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z100	79¾	79¾	79¾+	1¼
14⅞	9	Alaska Intrs	11	31	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	¼
19⅜	13⅞	Albanyin .60	5	2	16	15⅞	16 +	¼
7⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	18	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅞	12¼	Albertsn .60	8	153	14¼	14	14 —	½
22½	16⅞	AlcanAl 1.20	5	237	20¾	20⅜	20⅜—	⅝
10¼	7½	AlcoStd .48	4	32	9¾	9½	9¾	
26¼	15¼	AlconLb .24	22	57	23⅛	22¼	22¼—	1⅜
5½	2½	Alexdrs .16e	8	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Allson Mfg	17	9	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	AllegCp .45e	2	11	8¾	8¾	8¾	
26⅞	20⅜	AllgLud 1.80	3	21	24⅛	24¼	24⅜	
35⅞	31⅜	AllgLud pf 3		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
18⅞	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	8	350	15⅝	15	15 —	⅝
7	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	5	4	5¾	5½	5¾+	½
38¾	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	294	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞—	¾
13⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	7	19	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
15⅜	12½	AlldProd 1	4	6	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
29	19⅞	AlldStr 1.50	6	42	28⅛	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
56	54½	AlldStr pf 4		z20	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝+	⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10¼	6⅝	AllisChal .26	5	47	8⅞	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
41	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	7	171	35⅝	35⅝	35 —	½
40½	25⅝	AmalgSug 3	3	25	40	39⅝	40	
42	28¾	Amax 1.75	7	148	41¾	40¾	40¾—	1
102	77	Amax pf5.25		1	100½	100½	100½—	1
12¼	6	AMBAC .50	5	208	10¾	10	10	
5⅛	3	Amcord .24	5	10	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
18¾	13¾	Amerce 1.20	3	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
33¼	25½	Amrc pf2.60		1	32½	32½	32½—	¼
22⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	3	124	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	½
54⅝	42¾	A Hes pf3.50		33	45½	45⅝	46 —	½
14½	7⅞	AAirFilt .44	9	45	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
10⅛	5⅞	Am Airlin	12	259	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
8¼	3¾	A Baker .20		20	9	8¼	9 +	¾
40	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	133	39¾	37⅞	39 +	¾
21¾	16⅛	AmBdcst .80	6	40	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
9⅞	5	AmBldM .36	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
34½	29⅛	A Can 2.20a	6	66	33¾	32¾	32¾—	⅝
23½	18¾	A Can pf1.75		4	22⅞	22¾	22¾—	½
3⅜	1½	AmCen Mtg		6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
18¼	13¾	A Chain 1.20	5	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	½
27⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	191	26⅛	25⅝	26 +	¼
13	8¼	AmDist .12p	23	4	8⅝	8½	8¾	
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	14	62	28⅜	28	28½+	⅛
4⅝	2¾	AmDualVt		44	3½	3½	3½	
13	11	ADul pf.84a		10	11⅞	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
19⅝	14¾	AmElPw 2	8	600	17	16¼	16⅞	
6½	3¾	AFamily .24	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5¼	3⅛	AmFin .20	12	12	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅜
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		20	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		10	16	15¾	15¾—	⅛
11⅛	9	A Gnins .60	4	263	9⅞	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
22	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		31	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜+	⅛
11⅜	8⅞	AmHoist .70	4	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
40⅞	27¾	A Home .88	25	795	37	36	36 —	1
35	25⅞	AmHosp .30	25	293	32¾	32¼	32⅜—	⅜
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		8	3¼	3	3 —	¼
6⅞	3½	A Medici .12	7	27	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
5⅜	1¾	A Medicorp	5	136	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Am Motors	13	150	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
38¾	35	ANIGs 2.54	7	94	35¼	34¾	35 —	¼
6¾	3⅜	Am Seating	24	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
11¼	5⅛	AmShip .68b	123	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
17¾	13⅜	A Smelt 1.50	4	163	16⅞	16⅝	16¾—	⅛
13¾	8⅛	AmStand .80	5	49	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
54¾	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		17	53¾	53½	53½—	¼
9⅝	6	AmSterll .28	12	41	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
38	24¾	AmStores 2	4	11	36	35⅝	35⅝+	¼
2⅛	7-16	AT&T wt		1749	⅝	½	9-16	
51¼	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	9	903	48⅝	48⅛	48¼—	⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		83	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	
46¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		8	43⅝	43½	43⅝	
45¼	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		10	43¼	43	43 —	⅜
9⅝	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	22	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
13⅞	11	AW prf 1.25		z100	13	13	13 +	⅛
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z10	15½	15½	15½+	¾
14¼	8½	Ameron .90	4	11	14	13⅞	13⅞	
5	2⅝	AmesD .10e	4	4	4½	4½	4½	
15	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	14	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
16	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	13	174	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	9	20⅞	20	20 —	¼
36¼	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	25	204	31	30⅜	30¾—	¾
8¾	6⅝	Ampco .48a	3	4	8	8	8	
5¼	2⅝	Ampex Corp	5	48	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
4⅝	1¾	Amrep Corp	5	7	2¾	2¼	2¼	
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.30	2	42	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
8⅝	7⅞	Amstr pf.68		8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
51¾	35¼	Amsted 3.20	6	24	50⅞	50½	50⅞	
7¾	5⅝	Amiel .32	4	49	7	6¾	6⅞	
18⅞	13½	Anacon 1.20	3	416	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
17⅝	14	AnchrH 1.20	6	197	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
26½	20⅝	AnderClay 1	5	5	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	½
7½	4½	Angelica 1.2	8	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
18½	13¾	AnsulCo .22t	4	31	16	15½	15⅝—	⅛
11¼	9⅝	Apache .50	5	9	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
12⅝	9½	ApcoOil .49t	4	15	10⅛	9⅞	10	
2½	11-16	Apeco Corp		23	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+	⅛
15¼	9⅝	APL Corp 1	5	35	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
14½	9	APL pfC1.06		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
2½	1¾	Applid Mag		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
85	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	13	62	73¾	71½	72⅛—	2⅛
9¼	6⅞	ArcataN .36	6	13	8⅞	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
22⅞	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	111	22	21¼	21½—	½
2⅞	1⅝	Arctic Entr		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Aristar	113	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅞	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	146	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅛	4⅞	ArkBest .44		4	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
25½	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	94	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
2¾	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		43	2½	2⅜	2½	
7	5⅞	Armada Cp	5	4	6	5⅞	6	
30¾	23	Armco 1.60a	4	93	30	29⅝	29½+	⅛
28¾	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		16	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
26¾	20¼	ArmstCk .92	17	98	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
17⅞	11⅛	Armst Rub	5	26	11¾	11½	11¾—	⅛
13	10½	AroCorp 1	5	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
8½	5⅝	Arvin .39r	9	63	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
83⅞	62½	ASA Lt 1.40		412	76	73	73¾—	4½
21	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	30	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅛
28	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	9	113	26	25¼	26 +	⅛
22½	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	6	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
9	5⅝	Athlone .40	3	63	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5⅜	2½	Atlco 1.50e	6	32	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
17⅞	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	38	15¼	15	15	
95	75⅛	AtlRich 2.50	10	176	81¼	80¾	81⅛+	⅛
51	45	AtlRc pf3.75		z10	47½	47½	47½	
61½	52	AtlRc pf2.80		21	55⅞	55⅛	55⅝+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Atlas Corp		47	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
7⅝	3⅜	ATO Inc .20	4	20	6½	6⅜	6½	
49¾	27½	AutDat .20e	26	76	46½	45½	46½+	⅜
4⅞	1¾	Autom Ind	5	27	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Avco Corp		63	4½	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
15-16	⅜	Avco Cp wt		32	¾	11-16	11-16	
17	9¾	AvcoCp pf		22	16	15⅝	16 +	¾
32¾	21¾	AveryPd .30	18	185	27¾	26¾	26¾—	1¼
8½	5⅝	Avis Inc	10	35	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	AvnetInc .34	3	28	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
40⅜	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	18	876	35⅝	34¾	35⅛—	⅝
16⅞	13	Aztec OilGs	11	18	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅝	13½	BabckW .80	6	111	16¼	16	16	
7⅝	3	Bache .15e		x20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
8⅝	4½	Bakerin .20	8	119	7⅝	7¼	7⅝—	⅛
38⅞	32	BakerOil .37	18	192	36¾	36	36⅛+	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	BaldDH .40a	4	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
17½	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	8	17	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
19¾	15⅝	BalGE 1.36	6	121	18⅞	18½	18½—	⅛
53½	45⅝	Balt pfB4.50		z60	53	53	53	
17¼	11⅞	BanCal 1.34	9	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
36½	25⅝	Bandag Inc	24	135	32½	31¾	31¾—	⅜
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
31⅜	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	5	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
13½	9½	Bk of Va .68	5	5	11¼	11	11¼+	¼
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	67	34½	33¾	33¾—	⅜
22⅝	19⅛	BarbOil .90e		43	19¾	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
17⅝	11⅛	BardCR .20	16	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	½
4⅞	1⅝	Barnett Mtg		11	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	½
9¾	6⅞	Basicinc .60	4	23	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
19⅝	14½	BatesMf .20	2	38	17⅞	17¼	17¼—	⅝
24¾	16⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		32	22	21½	21½—	⅝
12⅛	4½	Bathind .40	134	64	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
28½	21⅝	BaughchL .60	12	157	27⅞	25⅞	26⅝—	⅞
45¾	31½	BaxtLab .19	36	62	44¼	44	44⅝—	⅛
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	6	1	16	16	16	
4⅝	3⅜	BaykCig .32		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
24	14¾	Bearing .22	11	55	22¾	22¼	22¼—	¼
21½	14⅛	BeatFds .72	12	539	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
35	17⅞	Beckmn .50	14	20	31¾	31	31¾+	⅜
37¾	28	BectDick .40	20	74	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅝
11	6⅞	BeechA .60b	5	51	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
22½	15	Beker .28	6	261	22½	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
15⅞	11⅛	BelcoPet .60	2	8	14¼	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
15¼	12¾	Belden 1.20	6	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
6⅞	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	6	4	5½	5½	5½—	¼
17⅝	10⅛	Bell How .84	5	67	14⅝	14	14⅛—	½
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	5	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
34½	21¾	Bendix 1.80	6	64	31	30½	30½—	½
51	36	Bendix pf 3		3	46¾	45½	45½—	¾
19⅝	14⅛	BenfICp 1.25	5	100	16⅞	16¼	16⅛—	½
48	37½	Benef pf4.50		z100	47½	47⅛	47½+	1
51⅜	38	Benef pf4.30		7	48¾	47⅝	47⅝—	1
7½	3¼	BenfStd Mtg		10	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	BengtB .07e	7	96	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		42	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8¼	2⅝	Best Prod	9	31	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
35	24¾	BethStl 2a	4	342	33⅝	33¼	33⅝+	⅛
43½	35¼	BigThre .48	18	139	42¾	42	42¼+	¼
33¼	20⅞	BlackDr .40	27	454	29¾	29¼	29¾+	¼
5¼	3⅛	BlairJhn .48	15	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅞	10⅞	B lsLau 1.10	4	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16½	10⅛	BlockHR .40	9	1070	12⅛	11½	11⅞	
24½	18⅛	BlueBell .80	7	75	23⅞	22⅞	23¼+	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅞	15⅝	Boeing .80	6	162	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
18⅞	10¼	BoiseCas .50	5	215	17	16⅞	17	
24⅞	20½	Borden 1.30	8	143	22⅛	21⅞	22 —	⅛
17⅝	13¼	BorWar 1.35	6	35	16¾	16½	16¾+	⅛
20⅞	15⅝	BosEd 2.44	7	x63	19¼	18¾	18¾—	
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	4	148	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
43⅞	36½	BriggS 1.40a	12	102	38⅞	38	38 —	1
62⅞	45⅛	BristMy 1.60	15	263	59⅞	57⅝	57⅞—	2¼
37⅝	33	BristM pf 2		63	38	37¾	38 +	½
10⅝	4½	BritPet .40e	3	186	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅝	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	6	3	15⅛	15	15	
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	7	15⅛	15¼	15⅛+	
11¾	9½	Brown Co	3	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19½	13½	BwnGp 1.60	9	9	18	17¼	18 +	½
7⅝	4⅛	BwnShrp .20	5	8	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞—	
8⅛	5	BrwnFer .20	7	16	6⅝	6½	6⅞+	
14⅝	9	Brunswk .40	6	372	13	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅝	9¼	BrushW .49	4	15	13½	13¼	13¼	
7	3½	BT Mt 1.15e		38	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	
39½	28	BucyErie 1	14	45	32½	31½	31½—	
10¼	7½	BuddCo .80	6	34	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
5	4½	BudCo pf.60		2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
4¼	2¾	Budlind .22t		4	3½	3½	3½	
9⅝	7	BulovaW .70	6	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	
22⅛	19½	BunkHil 1.92		1	19¾	19¾	19¾—	
7½	3¼	BunkrRa .48	8	66	6¼	6	6⅛	
14¼	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
24⅛	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	7	40	22⅞	22	22⅞+	
42⅞	34⅛	BurlNor 1.70	5	187	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
7½	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		7	7⅛	7	7	
21⅞	11⅞	Burndy .73	7	10	19⅞	19½	19⅞—	
96¼	61⅛	Burrghs .60	24	346	88⅞	85½	87⅝+	

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	3⅛	CabCab For		88	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	
21	15¾	Cabot Cp .52	4	13	18	17⅞	18	
3⅜	1⅝	Cadence Ind		9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	
4⅞	2¾	Caesars Wrl	6	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
4⅞	2⅛	Cal Finanl		11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	
15⅞	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	5	13¾	13¼	13¼+	
13⅞	7½	Callahn .15r	8	204	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	
3⅞	1⅝	Camrn Brn		14	2½	2⅜	2⅜+	
36⅞	28⅛	CamRL .60a	18	504	32⅝	30⅝	30⅞—	2
32⅞	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	11	47	29⅝	29½	29½—	
17⅞	13⅛	CdnPac .86a	6	22	15⅞	15¼	15½—	
11⅝	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	9	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
38⅞	22	CapCit Com	13	18	36⅞	36¼	36½	
26½	21¾	Cap Hold .34	13	66	22	21⅝	21⅝—	
3⅞	1⅞	Capit Mtg		16	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	
37¾	28¼	Carbor 1.70	5	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	
3	2	Carling OKe		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	4	4	12¼	12½	12½—	
66	53⅛	CaroC&Oh 5		z50	60½	60½	60½	
17	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	118	15⅛	15	15⅛	
25½	25¼	CarP pf2.67		12	25⅝	25¼	25⅝—	
22½	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	
12¾	6⅞	CarrCo .52	30	64	11⅛	11	11⅛	
12	10⅝	CarrGn .57e		5	12⅛	12	12⅛+	
24⅛	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	12	31	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	
41¼	24¾	CartHw pf 2		14	40	39⅞	39⅞—	
9⅛	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	21	8⅛	8	8⅛—	
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	34	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞—	
16½	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	36	15⅛	14¾	15 —	
69½	48	CaterTr 1.80	16	24	63⅛	62	63⅛+	
46⅞	28⅛	CBS 1.46	12	110	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞—	
7¾	⅞	CCI Corp		19	1½	1⅜	1½+	
16	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
31⅞	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	4	50	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛+	
49½	41	Celn pfA4.50		2	47	47	47 —	
7⅛	3½	Cencoinc .20		210	5	4⅝	4⅝—	
10½	5	Cenlex .12	3	13	9	8⅝	9 —	
17½	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	x7	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	
16	11¼	CenIlLt 1.60	8	62	15⅝	15	15 —	
29½	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87		z300	27	27	27 +	
13½	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	8	94	11¾	11½	11½—	
17¾	14⅝	CenLaE 1.28	7	7	15⅞	15⅝	15½+	
13⅞	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	8	x41	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	
17	14½	CenSoW 1.16	8	191	15	14⅞	14⅞+	
14½	10	CenSoya .60	8	86	11¾	11	11¼+	
20½	16½	CenTel 1.12	9	117	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	
16½	6½	Centrn Data	9	156	15¼	14½	15⅛+	
15	11⅞	Cerro 1.20	7	20	14½	14½	14½	
10⅞	6⅞	Cert-teed .60		18	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
17½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	5	163	14½	14	14⅛—	
17⅞	10½	Champint 1	4	295	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛+	
16⅛	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		47	15⅜	15	15⅜+	
12⅞	9	ChamSp .60	9	71	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
23¼	7⅞	Chance .60	12	17	20½	20	20 —	
34⅞	17½	CharlCo .40e	3	45	32⅝	31¼	31¼—	1
25⅛	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	37	23	22⅝	22⅞+	
9⅛	7⅛	ChaseFd 6.0		12	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
38⅞	26½	ChaseM 2.20	5	133	31⅛	31	31 —	
8⅝	4⅛	ChasT 1.73e		109	5⅞	5¼	5⅝+	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	3	31	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
31¼	22⅛	Chemin 1.10	5	54	29⅞	28½	29⅛+	
39⅝	29½	ChmNY 2.88	6	117	35	34⅛	34⅛—	
35	28	CheVa 1.80a	4	2	33¼	33¼	33⅛—	
45	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	22	48	59½	58⅝	59¼—	½
33⅞	26	Chessie 2.10	6	76	32⅝	31⅞	32 —	⅛
13¼	10¼	ChiEastl .45	5	12	13	12¾	13 +	¼
11½	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp	2	20	7⅝	7¼	7⅝—	⅛
29⅛	23¼	ChPnluT 2	8	11	27⅞	27	27⅞+	⅞
3⅛	2⅛	ChkFud .12r		18	3⅝	3¼	3½+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Chris Craft		14	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9	5½	ChCft cvpf		2	7½	7½	7½	
11⅝	8⅛	Chromal .70	4	26	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
57½	47	Chroma pf 5		2	56	56	56	
11⅞	7⅝	Chrysler		281	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
2⅞	1⅝	Chrysler wt		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		75	2	1⅛	1⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2½	CI Rat Inv		6	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
21⅛	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	9	21½	20¾	21	
18⅛	14⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9	31	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
105½	95	CinG pf9.28		z50	99	97	99	
18⅞	16⅝	CinMlia 1.40	6	18	20	18⅝	19⅝+	⅜
36½	30½	CIT Fin 2.20	8	62	32¼	31⅝	31⅞—	⅛
25⅛	23⅝	Citicorp .88	13	463	32¾	31⅝	32⅛	
45	37¾	CitiesSv 2.40	5	83	38½	37½	37⅞+	⅛
6	4¼	CitSR 1.17e	5	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Citizns Mtg		11	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛+	⅜
7¼	4⅝	Citylnvst .66	7	92	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
1	7-16	City Inv wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝+	1-16
18⅛	11⅝	Cityln pf B2		14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
32	22¾	ClarkE 1.60	7	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	
10⅞	7⅜	ClarkOil .50		19	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	x16	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	
86¼	66⅛	ClvCllf 2.40a	10	26	84½	84	84½—	⅛
28⅞	23⅝	ClvElIll 2.48	7	52	25⅞	25½	25½	
115¼	106½	ClevEl pf 12		270	108	107½	107½	
83	70	C/Ell pf7.56		250	76½	76½	76½+	1
81	68⅛	C/Ell pf7.40		240	79	77	79 —	1⅝
9	7½	ClevPil Sp		z100	9	9	9	
11⅞	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	199	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
5½	3¼	CluetPea .20		31	4½	4⅜	4½	
10	7⅝	CluettP pf 1		19	9	8⅞	9	
12⅛	6⅝	CMI Inv Cp	380	110	9	8⅞	9	
5¼	3¼	CNA Finl		40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	CNA pfA1.10		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		22	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	6⅛	CNAL pf2.10		7	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	218	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15⅞	11½	CstSG pf1.19		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
81½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	23	187	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝—	⅜
8⅛	6⅜	CocaBtlg .40	18	246	7½	7	7 —	½
12½	6½	ColdwBk .36	7	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Coleco Ind	45	15	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
30⅛	22	ColgPal .68	16	162	28½	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	CollinAik .40	6	30	5⅝	5¼	5¼+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Collins Fd	17	44	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛—	⅛
35⅞	24⅛	CoPenn .40	15	49	34¼	33¾	34	
28⅝	15½	ColonSt 1.25	7	84	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
30⅞	23¼	Colflnd 2	3	43	29⅝	29	29⅝	
50	41½	Colt pf4.25		9	49	49	49	
20½	16¼	Colt pf1.60		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	¼
27	22⅞	ColGas 2.06	8	56	26⅝	26½	26½+	⅛
53⅛	47⅝	ColGs pf5.62		2	53¼	53¼	53¼	
7⅝	2⅜	Colum Pict	21	205	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
17½	12½	ColSOh 1.96	8	68	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
5	1¾	Colwel Mtg		2	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	8	41	13¾	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
39⅛	25⅝	CombE 1.80	10	88	35⅝	35⅛	36½	
43⅛	37½	ComSol 1.40	8	18	43⅝	43½	43½	
27⅛	22⅝	ComwE 2.20	8	67	24⅛	23¾	23¾—	⅜
79	70	ComE pf7.24		1	74½	74½	74½+	½
27⅝	25⅛	ComE pf2.87		28	27¾	27½	27½—	⅛
22⅛	19	ComwE pf 2		2	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
22⅛	17⅜	ComE pf1.90		5	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
18⅛	16½	ComE pf1.42		8	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅛	ComwO .22t	12	359	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
17	13½	ComO pf1.72		5	15½	15⅜	15½	
21	9½	Compugrp	6	18	17⅝	16⅞	17 —	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Comput Sci	17	41	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
38½	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	69	35¾	35¼	35¼—	¼
6	3⅛	ConAgra		5	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
21⅞	15½	ConsM 1.20a	4	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
16	10½	CommM 1.60	9	41	14⅝	14	14 —	¼
19½	10⅞	Conrac .60	7	9	17¼	17	17	
12⅞	7½	ConEd .70e	4	136	11¼	11	11	
53¾	41½	ConEd pf 6		3	52	52	52	
45½	36½	ConEd pf 5		3	41	41	41 —	½
41	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z300	39¼	39	39 —	1½
18¼	12⅜	ConFds 1.55	6	1001	13½	12⅞	13⅛+	½
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		13	49¾	49	49 —	½
15⅛	9½	ConFrgt .70	6	6	13½	13	13½+	½
27	21⅜	ConNGs 2.18	7	23	23½	23⅛	23⅜	
106	103	CnG pf 10.96		z3160	103⅛	103	103⅛+	⅛
15	9⅞	ConsPow 2	11	56	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞	
67	55	CnPw pf7.75		z280	63⅛	63	63	
65⅛	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z30	60	59¼	60 +	1
59½	49	ConPow pf 6		5	58⅛	58½	58½—	1½
41	31⅞	CnPw pf4.50		z320	38	37	37 —	1
6⅛	3½	Cont Air Lin	9	103	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
28⅞	24½	ConCan 1.80	6	139	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
9⅝	7½	ConiCop .80	2	47	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
38	32⅛	ConiCp 2.60	10	99	36⅞	35¾	36 +	¼
41½	36⅛	CNC pfA2.50		3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
38	26⅞	ConllCp 2.20	5	52	30⅞	30	30 —	½
10⅝	6⅝	ConlIP 1.37e		43	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
3⅝	1⅜	ContI Rlty		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
46½	40⅝	ContOil 2	7	224	45	44⅛	44⅛—	⅞
15⅞	10	ContTele 1	8	1239	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14⅞	10⅛	Control Dat	167	286	15⅝	14⅞	15	
45	36½	CnDt pf4.50		z100	41	41	41	
25½	19⅝	Conwood 2	8	1	25¼	25¼	25¼+	¼
3⅛	1¼	CookUn .26r		18	2½	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
39	23⅝	Copplnd 1.44	7	8	35½	35¼	35½	
65¼	42	Copl pfB2.50		1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝+	1⅝
8⅛	5⅝	CoopTR .60		24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
10⅛	7½	Copelnd .60	9	14	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅜
28⅝	17½	CoppRg .50a	3	137	27⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	1⅛
27¼	19¾	CopwCp 1.80	4	27	27⅜	26⅞	27 +	¼
2⅞	1⅛	Cordura Cp		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
52½	28⅝	CornGl 1.12a	23	139	44⅝	43	43⅛—	1⅛
4	1½	Cousins Mtg		18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	9	33	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅛
41⅛	32⅝	CPC Intl 2	10	98	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝+	⅛
41¼	35¼	Crane 1.60	4	64	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛+	⅛
6	4⅝	CreditF .42	11	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
23⅞	16⅞	CrockN 1.66	18	177	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
11½	7⅞	CrompK .80	5	5	10	10	10	
18⅝	12⅛	CrouHin .78	7	9	17	16⅞	18	
23⅛	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	30	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
33½	24⅞	CrwZll 1.80a	6	444	32⅝	31⅞	32 —	⅝
13	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	7	11	12½	12⅛	12½	
8	5½	Culligan .40	6	15	6¾	6½	6½	
22	15⅞	CumEng 1a	6	18	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛—	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	CunnDrg .20	14	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
12	10⅛	Curinc 1.08e		11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
11⅛	6	CurtisW .40e	8	79	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
23½	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2		2	20½	20½	20½—	½
29	18	CutlerH 1.60	5	17	23⅝	22¾	23⅜+	⅛
24⅞	19⅛	Cyclop 1.40a	2	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
29	22	Cyprus 1.40	5	82	26¾	26⅛	26½	

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16¾	9⅝	Damon .20	12	438	12¾	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4½	DanRiv .10p	5	28	5⅞	5⅝	5¾—	⅛
25	15⅝	DanaCp 1.36	6	50	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝+	⅜
23⅝	12½	Dartind .60b	8	x1052	22½	22	22⅛—	⅛
29	20⅝	Dartind pf 2		14	26⅛	25¾	26¼—	⅛
26	8⅝	Data Genl	18	735	26⅝	24⅝	26⅝+	1
14¼	10⅝	DaycoCp .50	5	x18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19½	11⅝	DaytHud .60	8	97	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
16	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	24	14¼	13⅞	14	
104½	102	DPL pf 12.50		z500	106½	106½	106½—	½
70	63	DPL pf 7.37		z100	68	68	68 —	2
12	5⅜	DeanWit .50	12	112	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
43⅛	34½	Deere 1.80	7	280	38⅞	38	38½	
11⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	x53	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
25¼	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	6	31	23¾	23	23 —	⅝
41⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	8	293	36¾	35¼	36 —	1
8	3½	Deltona Crp		41	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	12⅞	DennMfg 1	5	11	17⅝	17¼	17½+	⅛
14½	11	DennMf pf 1		1	14	14	14	
14¾	6⅝	Dennys .20	10	107	10¾	10⅛	10½	
33⅜	23	Dentsply .80	17	52	33½	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
13⅞	5⅝	Deseret .25	17	17	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	DeSoto .40	48	18	6	5⅞	6	
13⅛	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	7	101	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z10	79	79	79 —	1
67⅝	50½	Det E pf7.45		z180	60	60	60	
65½	50	Det E pf7.36		z10	59	59	59 —	1½
55¼	42⅜	Det E pf5.50		2	49	49	49 —	1
12⅛	7⅞	Dexter .36	7	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
11	6⅝	Diel Finl .54	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
30¾	24⅝	Diamint 2	6	75	28⅝	28	28⅛	
32	21¾	DiamSh 1.40	5	272	31⅝	30⅝	31 —	¼
38⅛	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		12	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
18	14	Dia pf D1.20		26	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
9½	6½	DickAB .40	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅝	Dictaphn .40	6	94	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
19⅛	12½	Diebold .40b	18	31	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	DiGiorg .08e		11	4	3⅞	4	
91¼	45⅝	Digital Equt	32	328	88⅝	87	87⅛+	1
7¼	4⅛	Dillingm .40	5	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
34	24	Dillon 1.20b	13	7	33¾	32⅝	33⅛+	⅛
48⅛	21½	Disney 12b	30	1958	51	47⅝	50⅛+	2⅝
8½	5¼	Disston .12	6	18	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Dversld In	18	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	DivMtg .88e		21	2½	2	2 —	⅛
13	7	DrPepr .30	32	182	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
56½	41⅜	DomeM .80a	14	305	51⅝	50	50 —	⅞
4⅛	2⅜	DonLuf Jen		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24⅝	17⅛	Donnelly .56	14	8	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	DoricCp .20	4	5	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛—	⅛
11½	6⅛	DorOliv .10e	7	6	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅛
6	3⅛	Dorsey .10	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
39	25⅝	Dover 1.20	8	139	38⅝	38	38 —	⅛
78⅛	53¾	DowCh 1.40	11	362	73	72⅛	72¼—	⅛
4⅞	3	DPF Inc		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
33⅝	26½	Dravo 1.60	7	2	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
50⅞	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	9	44	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	⅝
53½	40¾	Dresr pf 2.20		49	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅝
46½	36⅛	Drssr pfB 2		5	45	44⅞	45 +	⅛
17⅝	14½	DrexBd 1.44		13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
8	3½	Dreyfus .55e	13	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15	10⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	8	163	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z90	82	82	82 +	⅛
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z238	79	79	79 +	⅛
71½	55⅞	Duke pf6.75		7	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛—	⅜
25⅞	24½	Duke pf2.69		34	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	
29⅛	18½	Dunrad .96	17	95	25	24⅝	24⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	Duplan Cp		2	2	2	2	
106	87½	duPont 5.50e	12	337	101½	99¾	101 +	⅜
62	57	duPnt pf4.50		x5	60¼	59⅞	60⅛+	⅛
17⅞	12¼	DuqLt 1.72	6	117	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
24	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z20	22	22	22 —	1
28¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z300	26½	26¼	26¼—	⅛
8¼	5⅝	Dymoln .40	4	11	7⅝	7½	7½	

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22	14⅛	EagIP 1.04b	6	26	21⅞	21⅞	21½	
10	7¼	EascoCp .50	5	7	11⅛	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
6½	3¼	EastAir Lin	15	175	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
32¼	24	EastGasF 1	7	53	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
13¼	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
95⅛	63	EasKd 1.56e	22	770	90⅝	88⅝	89⅞—	⅛
27⅜	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	5	74	27	26½	26⅝+	⅛
27⅛	18⅝	Echlin .42	17	11	25¼	24⅞	25¼+	⅛
24⅛	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	20	177	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+	⅛
12½	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	8	15	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
30¼	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	7	41	28⅛	28	28 —	1
15	10	EG&G .12	14	57	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Elect Assoc	11	37	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
17⅝	11⅛	EDS .55e	14	147	17	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	El Mem Mg	5	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	
6½	4⅝	ElMM pf 1K		10	6	6	6 +	⅛
9⅛	7½	Elgin Natl	11	15	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
6½	2⅝	Elixir Ind	11	23	5⅝	5½	5½+	⅛
13¼	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	5	88	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
28	19⅝	ElitraCp 1.80	5	10	25¾	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
35⅞	23½	EmerEl .75	18	361	30⅞	29½	29½—	½
49½	26⅝	EmeryA .96	28	45	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛+	¼
10	8¼	Emeryln .40	6	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅛	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	5	34	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝	EMI Lt .19e	7	23	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
13⅝	10⅛	EmpDE 1.28	9	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15	13	Empire Fnl	14	42	15	14⅞	15	
8⅝	5	Empire Gas	4	24	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
19⅛	14⅞	EngihM .60a	4	382	17	16¼	16⅛—	⅜
115	94	EngM pf4.25		1	105	105	105 —	3
6½	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	4	71	6⅛	6	6⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	Entex 1.20	6	3	18	17⅞	18	
19¼	8⅝	Envirotech	11	31	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
11	8½	Equimrk .88	4	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27⅝	21⅝	EquitGs 2.40	6	5	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	EqutLf 1.89e	9	60	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
30⅜	26	Esmark 1.40	5	79	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Esquire .32	3	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Esterline .30	8	24	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
33⅞	23⅛	Ethyl 1.20a	4	13	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛+	⅛
45⅛	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		12	43	42⅝	43 —	⅛
6	2⅝	Evans Prod		337	5⅛	5	5⅛	
13⅝	10	ExCelIO 1	6	24	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16¼	Exclsr 1.68a	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	18 —	⅛
79⅝	66	Exxon 5.15e	5	400	71⅞	70⅝	70⅞—	1

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	4⅛	Fabrge .40	6	33	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
41⅝	17	FairCam .80	8	602	41½	40¼	40¼—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Fairind .30	5	45	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅝	8	FairmtF .60	7	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅜	1⅝	Falstaf Brw		41	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Fansteel .40	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	FarWest Fnl		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
5⅞	3⅜	Farah Mfg		15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	3	Fedders Cp		63	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	FederalCo 1	7	14	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
19⅞	13⅝	FedMog 1.80	9	16	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛
19⅞	15¼	FedNMt .68	7	229	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
25⅛	16⅝	FedPap 1.52	4	5	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	
16½	12⅛	FPap pf1.20		6	15½	15½	15½	
6⅛	3¾	FedSign .30	5	15	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
42½	25⅞	FedDSt 1.16	16	478	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
29⅛	15⅛	FerroCp 1	7	5	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
14¼	10⅛	Fibrebrd .40	35	41	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Fidelity Fin	6	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	
30½	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	6	7	29⅝	29¼	29⅛—	⅛
10⅞	7¾	FieldcrMil	24	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
12	6⅛	FiltrolCp .40	5	5	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
12	7½	FinlFed .52t	4	37	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Firestn 1.10	6	87	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	FstChar .37t	7	190	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
22⅝	17	FstChic .90	6	144	17⅞	17	17 —	⅛
43⅛	35⅝	FstlnBn 1.10	12	74	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	FstMiss .24	4	566	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
2¼	⅝	FstMtg Inv		76	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	
30⅞	24½	FstNBo 1.88	6	12	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16½	FstNStBn 2	6	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
20	10⅝	FstPa 1.32	6	93	17⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	1
5⅛	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e	8	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	77	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6	4⅝	FstVaB .45e	8	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
16½	11⅝	FWlsCo 1.76	14	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
34	19⅝	FischM 1.10	9	4	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	FishFds .40	7	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	FishrScl .20	7	6	7½	7½	7⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .24	29	73	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Fleming .70	7	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	7⅝	Flexvan .62t	5	144	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
17	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
11⅛	8⅝	FlaGas .80	4	33	11	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅛	15⅝	FlaPow 1.95	8	89	19⅝	19	19	
23⅛	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.36	8	880	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
22⅝	16	FlaStl 1.20	3	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
29½	15	FluorCp .40	10	157	28⅝	27⅛	28 +	⅝
15⅝	10⅝	FMC .92	6	221	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
29½	25	FMC pf2.25		7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Fd Fair .20	7	81	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	FooteCB .80	6	67	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
38⅛	32⅝	FordM 3.20	9	181	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	ForMcK .88	4	35	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
25⅞	19⅝	FMK pf1.80		2	25	24½	24½—	½
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
23⅝	13⅝	FtHowP .48	14	273	21⅝	21	21 —	⅝
24⅝	16½	FosterWhl 1	7	33	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	⅛
32	23	Foxboro .60	14	17	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	
20¼	10⅛	FrnklnM .40	12	54	19	18½	19 +	¼
27½	22⅝	FreepM 1.60	5	176	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
19¾	14	Fruehf 1.80	8	808	15¾	15	15	[illegible]
4⅝	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	5	34	5⅝	3⅜	5⅝	[illegible]

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅛	2⅝	Gableind 1t	6	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
2½	15-16	GAC Corp	7	27	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	[illegible]
11⅝	7⅝	GAF Cp .30	4	38	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	[illegible]
14⅝	13	GAF pf 1.20		6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]
25⅞	19⅛	GamSk 1.40	4	30	24	23½	24	[illegible]
34¾	21	Gannett .52	20	114	32¼	31½	32	[illegible]
24	17⅝	GardDen .76	16	28	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
17¾	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	7	25	13	12⅞	13	[illegible]
12	7½	Garlock .88	6	3	16⅛	16⅛	16½	[illegible]
12	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.16	7	31	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	[illegible]
3⅝	⅝	Gateway In		8	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	2½	GCA Corp	5	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	5⅛	Gemini Cap		16	8	8	8⅛	[illegible]
10⅝	11	Geminiln 1s		5	12⅞	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	7⅝	GnAmv .24e		15	9	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
43⅝	31¼	GnAOil .80b	7	28	32	31⅛	32	[illegible]
35¼	26⅝	GATrn 1.80	7	51	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	[illegible]
48	39⅝	GATn pf2.50		2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	[illegible]
11½	7⅝	GenBanc .80	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	7⅝	GnCable .72	5	92	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
14	10⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]
19⅝	7½	G Cinema .04	9	84	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	[illegible]
6⅛	2⅝	Gen Develpt	6	6	3⅝	3½	3½	[illegible]
37⅝	19	Gen Dynam	7	246	33⅛	31⅞	33⅛	[illegible]
46	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	24	581	45⅝	45	45⅝	[illegible]
26	19⅝	GnFood 1.40	9	184	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
17⅝	12½	GnGrth 1.14e	18	14	17⅝	17	17⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	4⅝	GnHost .40e	1	13	7½	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]
11⅝	5	GenInst .22t	6	359	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
11½	6⅛	GnMed .14e	9	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	[illegible]
48⅝	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	13	x78	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	[illegible]
45⅝	31⅝	GnMot 3.15e	12	772	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	[illegible]
68⅝	57	GnMot 5pf 5		1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	[illegible]
51⅝	45⅝	GMot pf3.75		1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	[illegible]
8⅝	4⅝	GenPort .80	25	96	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
18⅝	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	6	108	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	5⅝	G Refra .30e	4	10	10	10	10	[illegible]
37	33⅝	GnSignal .76	13	32	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	[illegible]
4⅝	3⅝	Gen Steel	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]
22⅝	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	9	1463	20⅝	20	20⅛	[illegible]
29⅝	25⅝	GTEl pf2.50		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	[illegible]
15	12⅝	GTFl pf1.25		z200	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
15¼	10⅝	G.Tire 1.10b	4	41	13⅝	13	13⅛	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅝	Genesco Inc	16	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
18⅝	15	Genstar 1.20	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
35⅝	23⅝	GenuPts .64	20	22	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	[illegible]
40⅝	25⅝	GaPac .80b	13	189	38	38	38⅝	[illegible]
67⅝	58	GaPw pf7.80		z130	63⅝	63	63⅝	[illegible]
67½	58	GaPw pf7.72		z170	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝	[illegible]
18	12⅝	GerberPd 1	9	32	16⅝	16	16	[illegible]
169⅝	127⅝	GettyO 1.50e	10	61	145⅝	145	145	[illegible]
18	17	GettO pf1.20		5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	4⅝	GF Bus .32a	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
11⅝	7⅝	Gib Finl .23t	5	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
7¼	3	GiddLw .20a	5	50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
12⅝	8	GilfdHill .32	4	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
33⅝	21¼	Gillette 1.30	10	114	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	[illegible]
8½	4⅝	Ginos Inc	8	57	6⅝	6½	6½	[illegible]
8	4⅝	Gleason Wk		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
15¼	10⅝	Global Mar	9	62	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	13½	GlobeUn 1	4	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]
13⅝	9⅝	GoldWt Fin	6	34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
17⅝	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	4	114	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
17½	10⅝	Goodyr 1.10	8	158	17⅝	17	17⅝	[illegible]
12⅝	6¼	GorJwlA .32	6	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
21	16	Gouldin 1.20	5	52	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
17¼	13⅝	Goud pf1.35		21	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
25⅝	22⅝	Grace 1.60	6	60	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	7¼	GrandUn .80	31	65	15	15	15	[illegible]
18¼	13¼	Granitv 1.50	3	25	17	17	17	[illegible]
7⅝	1¼	Grant WT		93	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	6¼	GrayDrg .50	4	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	7⅝	GtAtlPac	7	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
17½	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	10	5	16	16	16	[illegible]
12⅝	10⅝	GtNoir 1.10a	12	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
38	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	22	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	[illegible]
17⅝	14⅝	GtWnFin .44	7	258	15⅝	14⅝	15	[illegible]
28⅝	20⅝	GrtWU 2.92e	1	22	25⅝	24⅝	25	[illegible]
16⅝	15	GtWn pf1.86		22	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	6	18	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
13½	10½	Greyhd 1.04	8	51	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	[illegible]
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		79	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	10	Grumm .60	5	28	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]
12	8⅝	Guarin .20e	8	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅝	Guard Mtg		34	3	3	3	[illegible]
8¼	6⅝	GlfLfHld .50	5	70	7	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
4	1⅝	GulfMtg Rlt		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
22	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	4	397	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	11⅝	GlfRes .50e	3	56	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
21⅝	17	GlfR pfA.20		5	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	13⅝	GlfR pfB1.30		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
13⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	7	213	12⅝	12	12	[illegible]
32½	23½	GlfWnind 1a	4	132	31⅝	29⅝	31	[illegible]
5¼	3⅝	GlfWind wt		36	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	[illegible]
58½	45	GlfW pf 3.87		7	56⅝	54⅝	56½	[illegible]
65⅝	56¼	GlfW pf5.75		1	64⅝	64¼	64¼	[illegible]
3⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	14	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	[illegible]

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28¾	20½	Hack W 2.46	11	15	27¼	26⅞	27 —	[illegible]
16⅝	10½	HallFB .50	12	107	15	14⅝	14⅞+	[illegible]
10⅝	11	HallPrt .80a	4	2	12½	12½	12½	[illegible]
148⅝	115	Hallibtn 1.32	18	276	142½	137½	138¼—	[illegible]
16⅝	12⅝	HamrlP 1.20	3	47	15¼	15	15 —	[illegible]
5⅝	3⅝	Hammond	7	4	4⅞	4½	4⅞	[illegible]
6⅝	3½	Handiron .40	15	53	5⅝	5½	5⅞+	[illegible]
25⅝	20¼	HandyH .80	4	26	24	23½	23½—	[illegible]
8⅝	6¼	HanesCp .68		24	8½	8¼	8½+	[illegible]
40	24½	Hanna 1.35	15	60	35	33⅝	34⅝+	[illegible]
24¼	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	8	82	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝+	[illegible]
5⅝	3	Hardees	18	24	4⅛	4	4⅛	[illegible]
33½	25⅝	Harnisf 1.80	5	22	32⅛	32¼	32 +	[illegible]
16¼	8	Harrahs .22	10	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	[illegible]
21⅞	14½	Harris 1.20		19	18⅝	18½	18½—	[illegible]
14	10	Harsco 1b	5	6	13⅝	13	13 +	[illegible]
8⅝	5½	HartSMx .60	6	70	8	7⅝	7⅝—	[illegible]
13⅞	6⅝	HartsHk .20	8	33	12	12	12 —	[illegible]
17⅝	14⅝	HattSe 1.44a		10	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	[illegible]
20⅞	16½	HawllEl 1.68	7	30	19½	18⅞	19½+	[illegible]
10⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	6	4	9⅝	9¼	9¼	[illegible]
4¼	2¼	Hazeltine		7	3⅝	3½	3½	[illegible]
9⅝	5¼	HCA M .50e	3	27	8¼	8	8 —	[illegible]
11	5½	Hecks .12	5	1	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	[illegible]
20¼	13½	HeclaM .50t	13	229	17	15½	16½—	[illegible]
7⅞	6⅝	Hellem .48a	6	4	7½	7⅜	7¼	[illegible]
49½	38½	HeinzH 1.28	11	16	46⅝	45⅞	46 —	[illegible]
4⅝	2¼	Helene Curt	6	8	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	[illegible]
30½	24	Hellerlnt .84	10	31	25	24¾	24¾	[illegible]
11⅞	5⅝	HelmeP .60		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
36¼	26	HelmrhP .30	8	44	28¼	27½	27⅞+	[illegible]
1⅝	1⅛	Hemispb Cp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	[illegible]
7⅝	6	Heminc .66e		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	[illegible]
29⅝	22	Hercules .80	10	836	22⅝	21½	22⅝	[illegible]
18¾	10⅝	HershFd .80	11	64	18¾	17⅞	18⅝+	[illegible]
27	20⅝	Hesston .40	5	9	22½	21⅞	21⅞—	[illegible]
40	28½	Heublin 1.30	13	75	37⅛	36	36 —	[illegible]
93⅝	56⅝	HewltPk .20	27	234	89	87½	88⅝+	[illegible]
7	3½	High Voltg	11	14	6	5⅝	6	[illegible]
22¼	12¼	Hillenbd .68	9	24	20½	20	20½+	[illegible]
23⅝	11⅝	Hilton Htl 1	10	68	21⅞	21½	21⅝—	[illegible]
3⅝	2¼	HMW Ind	4	10	3	3	3	[illegible]
19	11½	Hobart .80	10	24	17½	17⅝	17½	[illegible]
13⅝	8½	HoernW .72	5	15	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	[illegible]
5¼	2⅝	Hoff Elctrn		5	4¼	4¼	4¼—	[illegible]
12	5⅝	Holiday .35	10	107	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	[illegible]
33⅝	22½	HollySug 3a	2	64	29¼	27¾	28⅝—	[illegible]
49	34½	Homestk 1s	15	273	45	43⅝	44⅝—	[illegible]
36¼	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	8	213	28¼	27⅝	28⅛+	[illegible]
15⅝	12⅝	HoovBll 1.28	6	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	[illegible]
4½	1¼	Horizon Cp	4	17	2⅝	2½	2½—	[illegible]
14⅝	7⅝	HospAff .37t	8	20	12⅝	12	12⅝+	[illegible]
20	8⅝	HospCpA .20	10	82	18½	18	18 —	[illegible]
10⅝	5⅝	Hostlnlt .36	6	57	8	7⅞	8 —	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10.)

NEW YORK, April 4.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.81½	*1.04¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.69	*.74
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.25½	.42
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200	122
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	87-92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	83-84	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	24½	19-21½
Copper elec., lb.	63½-65	68.18-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.61¼	4.25
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb.	38½-39	34½-35
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.09	5.045
Gold N Y, oz.	173.85	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	743.7	728.5

* Nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 4, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	23.55	23.80	23.35	23.80	24.20
Jul	22.60	22.70	22.20	22.55	23.10
Sep	21.20	21.50	21.05	21.30	22.10
Oct	20.90	20.90	20.35	20.55	21.40
Mar	18.75	18.75	18.30	18.67	19.10
May	18.00	18.25	18.00	A18.00	18.40
Jul	17.57	17.85	17.45	B17.45	N17.90
Sep	17.10	17.10	17.10	N17.00	17.40

Sales: 2,789.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	113.00	113.00	113.00	B112.00	113.00
Jul	119.00	119.00	119.00	B118.00	119.00
Oct	122.00	122.00	122.00	B120.00	B122.00
Dec	125.00	125.00	125.00	B123.00	B125.00

Sales: 5.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	61.50	62.65	61.40	62.45	61.75
Jul	58.60	59.80	58.10	59.50	58.55
Sep	57.20	58.20	57.20	58.00	57.60
Dec	56.50	56.85	56.25	56.80	56.35
Mar	55.20	56.00	55.00	56.00	55.60

Sales: 939.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	60.00	60.00	58.90	58.90	60.60
May	60.50	60.50	59.10	59.20	60.90
Jul	61.60	61.60	60.30	60.30	61.90
Sep	62.80	62.80	61.40	61.40	63.03
Dec	64.60	64.60	63.10	63.10	64.70
Jan	64.80	64.80	63.60	63.60	65.20
Mar	65.80	65.80	64.40	64.40	66.20

Sales: 1,526.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	2.82	2.97	2.81	2.95	2.79
May	3.42	3.56	3.41	3.50	3.33
Nov	4.43	4.41	4.38	4.40	4.40
Mar	5.21	5.21	5.20	5.20	5.16
May	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.25

Sales: 1,599.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	410.00	412.30	407.50	408.20	415.40
Jun	413.00	413.00	411.00	411.00	418.20
Jul	415.00	418.20	413.00	413.80	421.00
Sep	420.00	422.50	419.00	419.40	426.50
Dec	429.00	431.00	427.50	427.90	435.10
Jan	431.50	533.00	430.50	430.50	437.70
Mar	437.80	438.50	436.00	436.20	443.50
May	444.20	444.20	441.70	441.70	449.00
Jul	449.70	449.70	447.10	447.10	454.40

Sales: 6,090.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	47.55	47.70	47.45	B47.70	47.60
Jul	49.05	49.20	48.80	49.20	B49.10
Sep	50.60	50.90	50.60	50.90	B50.90
Nov	52.00	52.10	52.00	B52.55	B52.30
Jan	53.70	54.05	53.70	54.05	53.75

Sales: 225.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	42.80	43.37	42.80	43.10	43.25
Jul	43.70	44.02	43.55	43.78	43.75
Oct	45.00	45.62	45.00	B45.30	45.35
Dec	45.90	46.25	45.80	45.98	46.10
Mar	46.84	46.95	46.65	B46.65	B46.85
May	—	—	B47.25	B47.45	
Jul	—	—	B47.85	B48.05	

Sales: 1,850.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	173.40	173.80	171.50	172.10S	174.90
May	173.60	173.60	172.50	172.80S	175.90
Jun	175.50	175.90	173.30	173.88S	177.10
Aug	178.10	178.10	176.00	176.10S	179.50
Oct	180.40	180.40	177.70	178.30S	181.80
Dec	183.00	183.00	180.10	180.60S	184.30
Feb	185.10	185.10	182.60	182.90S	186.70
Apr	187.90	187.90	186.40	185.20S	189.20
Jun	190.50	190.50	187.90	187.70S	191.70

Sales: 1,920.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	3.75	3.78½	3.72	3.77½	3.77
Jul	3.63	3.68	3.62½	3.66½	3.65
Sep	3.70	3.73	3.69½	3.71½	3.71½
Dec	3.78½	3.82½	3.77½	3.81½	3.80
Mar	3.84½	3.87½	3.83½	3.87½	3.87

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	2.95	2.98	2.93½	2.97¾	2.94½
Jul	2.94	2.97¼	2.92½	2.97	2.94
Sep	2.83¾	2.86	2.82½	2.86	2.83½
Dec	2.67	2.71¾	2.67	2.71	2.67¾
Mar	2.72	2.75¾	2.71¾	2.75¾	2.73½
May	—	—	—	2.79	2.77

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	5.80	5.98	5.78	5.87	5.77
Jul	5.78	5.87	5.77	5.86	5.77½
Aug	5.77	5.88	5.77	5.88	5.79
Sep	5.74	5.82	5.73	5.80	5.71
Nov	5.70	5.78	5.67	5.76½	5.66
Jan	5.76	5.83	5.75	5.82	5.71
Mar	5.81	5.90	5.81	5.90	5.78½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	28.00	28.65	27.77	28.50	28.22
Jul	26.70	27.30	26.50	27.15	26.93
Aug	25.90	26.40	25.75	26.20	26.02
Sep	25.05	25.65	24.96	25.60	25.15
Oct	24.20	24.70	24.20	24.60	24.20
Dec	23.35	23.80	23.25	23.60	23.20
Jan	22.90	23.25	22.80	23.20	22.75
Mar	22.25	22.85	22.25	22.70	22.30

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	122.50	124.50	122.00	124.50	123.00
Jul	127.00	129.00	126.50	129.00	127.00
Aug	130.00	131.50	129.00	131.50	130.00
Sep	132.00	134.50	132.00	134.50	132.00
Oct	134.50	136.00	134.50	135.00	135.00
Dec	139.50	141.50	138.50	141.50	138.50
Jan	142.50	144.00	141.50	143.00	141.00
Mar	144.00	147.00	144.00	145.00	143.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Apr	406.00	409.20	404.00	405.00	412.50
May	408.50	410.50	406.00	407.00	415.50
Jun	410.10	414.50	408.50	411.00	418.00
Aug	415.50	420.00	415.00	416.50	423.00
Oct	422.50	425.00	420.50	423.00	429.50
Dec	428.00	431.00	427.00	427.50	435.50
Feb	432.20	436.00	432.00	434.00	441.50
Apr	439.50	441.00	437.00	439.00	447.00
Jun	447.20	448.50	445.00	445.00	452.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Apr	41.50	41.75	41.25	41.52	41.65
Jun	41.00	41.60	40.62	41.10	41.00
Aug	39.25	39.55	38.82	39.55	39.27
Oct	38.50	38.70	38.15	38.60	38.55
Dec	38.30	38.45	37.95	38.37	38.20
Feb	38.40	38.60	38.10	38.50	a38.40

Sales: April 1456; June 3488; Aug 1204; Oct 272; Dec 120; Feb 60.
Open interest: April 4601; June 12100; Aug 6760; Oct 1642; Dec 1697; Feb 566.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Apr	40.97	41.50	40.80	41.42	41.05
Jun	44.50	44.55	44.25	44.40	44.50
Jul	45.30	45.30	45.20	46.25	45.45
Aug	44.80	45.22	44.30	a45.05	44.80
Oct	43.55	44.00	43.15	44.00	43.60
Dec	44.05	44.40	43.80	44.20	44.00
Feb	43.70	44.38	43.60	b44.25	b43.40
Apr	42.45	42.97	42.22	42.57	b42.70

Sales: April 835; June 2022; July 724; Aug 352; Oct 105; Dec 123; Feb 56; April 5.
Open interest: April 1402; June 3950; July 2485; Aug 1507; Oct 660; Dec 1783; Feb 580; April 141.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	38.75	39.35	38.75	39.35	38.95
May	39.50	40.35	39.50	40.25	39.20
Jun	41.80	42.60	41.80	42.50	41.75
Jul	45.70	46.20	45.70	46.20	a45.00
Aug	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	—
Sep	50.00	50.90	50.00	50.90	50.20

Sales: April 54; May 138; June 36; July 3; Aug 1; Sep 62.
Open interest: April 236; May 767; June 368; July 5; Aug 0; Sep 353.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	68.20	70.20	68.20	b70.20	a68.70
Jul	69.00	70.72	68.75	b70.72	a69.22
Aug	67.75	69.52	67.70	b6952	a68.02
Feb	65.95	67.52	65.85	b67.52	66.00
Mar	65.55	67.05	65.40	b67.05	65.55
May	67.45	67.45	65.85	67.45	a66.00

Sales: May 3270; July 2490; Aug 468; Feb 201; March 4; May 4.
Open interest: May 4088; July 4177; Aug 1318; Feb 906; March 50; May 3.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	—	—	—	172.00	175.20
Jun	176.00	176.10	173.00	173.20	177.20
Sep	179.20	179.20	176.10	176.10	180.60
Dec	183.20	183.20	179.80	180.00	184.00
Mar	185.40	185.40	184.10	184.20	188.30
Jun	190.00	190.00	188.10	188.10	192.00
Sep	192.00	192.00	192.00	192.00	—

Sales: April 0; June 1,302; Sep. 143; Dec. 99; March 2; June 1; Sep. 0.

London Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
May	242	230.50	232 -232.50	239.50-240.50
Aug	228	216.55	219 -219.05	226 -227
Oct	212	203.50	205 -205.50	211 -212
Dec	198	193.50	195.50-196	199 -200
Mar	194	186	188 -188.50	193.50-194
May	186	181.50	182 -185	186 -188
Aug	181	180	180.50-182	183 -187

Lots 2,319.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
May	634.50	630	632 -633	633.50-634.50
Jul	599	595	597 -598	599 -599.50
Sep	575	572	572 -573	576 -578
Dec	584	581.50	583 -585	585 -585.50
Mar	577	576	576 -576.50	579 -580
May	575		573 -577	574 -577
Jul	No trade		573 -574	575 -577

Lots 3,211.

COFFEE

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
May	426	421	423 -423.50	428.50-429
Jul	420	412	412.50-413	421 -421.50
Sep	418	411	411.50-412	420 -421
Nov	417.50	412.50	412 -413	422 -423
Jan	419	415.50	413 -415.50	423 -423.50
Mar	419.50		415 -418	424 -426
May	No trade		416 -421	424 -430

Lots 906.

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	570.50- 571	574 - 575
3 months	588.50- 589	592 - 593
Cathodes: spot	561 - 562	562 - 564
3 months	579 - 579.50	581 - 583
Tin: spot	3,035 -3,038	3,045 -3,052
3 months	3,065 -3,067	3,071 -3,072
Lead: spot	205 - 206	205 - 206
3 months	203 - 204	204 - 204.50
Zinc: spot	328 - 328.50	326 - 327
3 months	325.50- 326	326 - 326.50
Silver: spot	171.50- 172	173.80- 174.20
3 months	176 - 176.40	178.40- 178.50

Paris Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
May			2,690	
Aug			2,350	
Oct			2,250-2,350	
Dec			1,960	
Mar			1,880	
May			1,855	

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
May	678	669	675½-676	+4
Jul		657	656 -657	+1
Sep	637	630	636 -637	+3½
Dec	613	609	613 -618	+1
Mar			596 -605	—1
May			590 -600	U.C.

Lots 140.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.10	92.80	94.50	77.00
Brussels	122.32	124.31	127.39	106.43
Frankfurt	137.98	137.53	137.98	110.58
London 30	295.70	287.30	317.70	146.00
London 500	123.09	121.95	131.49	03.49
Milan	99.68	101.60	108.86	25.93
Paris	130.20	129.70	130.30	99.40
Sydney	351.84	349.98	369.48	289.88
Tokyo (n)	330.96	323.76	324.34	368.24
Tokyo (o)	4442.91	4494.03	4494.03	3527.04
Zurich	253.20	260.50	261.80	206.70

(n) New. (o) Old.

Market Summary

April 4, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Polaroid	276,500	25⅛	+1
AetnaLifeC	227,500	22¼	— ¾
Disney W	195,800	50⅛	+2⅝
Pillsbury	159,100	51	—3¼
GenTel&El	146,300	20⅛	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	139,600	23½	— ¼
Homestke	127,300	44⅝	—2⅞
Sears Roeb	123,700	63	—3
Sony Corp	121,300	9⅝	— ⅛
Cont Telep	120,900	11½	— ⅛
Nat Semicn	114,100	32⅝	+ ½
Block HR	107,000	11⅞	
Dart Ind	105,200	22⅛	— ½
McDonald	104,100	47¼	+1⅝
Con Foods	100,100	13½	+ ½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	14.17	13.92
Advances	492	448
Declines	821	876
Unchanged	459	455
Total issues	1772	1779
New 1975 highs	25	36
New 1975 lows	14	12

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Crutchr Res	103,900	6⅛	
Syntex Corp	42,600	38¼	—1
Armin Cp	42,000	16⅝	+1½
Geon Ind	31,600	2⅝	+ ½
Giant Yell	29,600	10	— ⅞
Goldfield Cp	29,400	1½	
Hanovr Petr	28,330	10⅝	— ¼
TerraCh Inl	17,300	14⅝	+ ⅛
Granite Mgt	17,100	4	+ ⅛
Starrett Ho	16,600	17⅝	— ½

Approx total stock sales	1,630,000
Stock sales year ago	2,059,345

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
79.15	78.80	79.01	—0.12

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	748.28	755.40	740.69	747.26	— 4.93
20 Trn	162.65	164.04	160.81	161.63	— 1.51
15 Utl	76.43	76.94	75.76	76.18	— 0.09
65 Stk	235.12	237.20	232.71	234.44	— 1.52

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	91.80	89.98	90.64	—0.74
15 Railroads	37.73	37.16	37.32	—0.19
60 Utilities	38.70	38.00	38.14	—0.13
500 Stocks	81.90	80.28	80.88	—0.63

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	43.21	42.98	42.98	0.29
Industrials	47.42	47.19	47.21	—0.33
Transportation	30.94	30.73	30.73	—0.19
Utilities	30.04	29.93	29.93	—0.20
Finance	45.94	45.72	45.78	—0.07

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 3	180,902	309,341	1,944
April 2	207,676	342,531	3,054
April 1	214,108	365,480	3,390
Mar. 31	248,000	430,407	3,526
Mar 26	197,431	404,278	4,452
Mar 25	225,169	423,138	3,823

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-25

Am Baker	Gen Instru	PubS NwMx
Carr Gen	IntMin Chm	Reeves Bro
Coml Solv	McDonald	StJoe Min
Data Genl	Microwave	South Ry
Disney W	Moore McC	StuWor pfA
Eckerd Jk	Nat Semicn	Time Inc
Garinkl Brk	Polaroid	WallBus F
Gemini Inc	Potlatch Cp	World Airw
Gn Dynam		

NEW LOWS-14

Am NatGas	IllCent pfA	Sun Oil pf
Capit Hold	Mesa Pet	Tex Util
Cont Can	OhE 7.24pf	Wheel LakE
Esmark	SeabCst Lin	ZapataCp pf
Hercule Inc	SouthCal Ed	

Alcoa Unit to Cut Bauxite Output

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, April 4 (AP-DJ).—Suralcoa, a subsidiary of Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa), said yesterday it will cut Surinam bauxite production by 800,000 tons and will make proportionate cuts in Jamaica and the Dominican Republic due to diminishing U.S. demand for aluminum and aluminum products.

Surinam officials estimated that the reduction will result in a loss of approximately $7 million in government revenue and add to already serious unemployment problems.

Paul Bustion, Suralcoa's managing director, said Alcoa's new production level will be based on the production of raw aluminum in Alcoa smelters in the United States, which now are producing at about 85 per cent of normal.

Japan Housing Slows

TOKYO, April 4 (AP-DJ).—Japan's housing construction starts totaled 70,523 units in January, down 27 per cent from December and down 34 per cent from a year earlier, the Construction Ministry said today. It was the first time since May, 1967, that housing construction starts fell to the 70,000-unit level.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices April 4, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	36	36¾
1st Bk Sy	34¾	35½
1stEmp S	11¾	12½
1st Wn F	1⅝	2
Harf NC	15¾	16¼
Midl Bks	22¼	22¾
Shaw Bos	30½	32
U Va Bks	14¼	14¾
Va N Bnk	14¼	15¾
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19¾	20¼
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¼	6¼
AID Inc	2¼	3¼
AVM Cp	2½	3¼
Acushnt	11	12½
Addisn W	8⅞	9¼
Adv Ros	1⅛	1⅜
Alberts	3	3½
Allco Inc	9¼	9¾
Allyn Bac	5¼	5⅝
A El-Lab	1⅛	1⅜
Am Exp	36⅞	37¾
Am Finl	11⅛	11½
Am Forn	2⅞	3¼
Am Greet	10	10½
Am Telev	10	11
Am Weld	7¼	8½
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅜
Anadite	3⅝	3¾
Anheus B	34⅞	35⅜
Ard May	2	2¼
ArkWIG	15⅛	16⅞
Arrow H	16¼	17⅛
Arvida	7⅞	7¼
AsCC Bot	12	12¾
AtlGas Lt	12½	12⅞
Baird At	3¼	3⅝
Balt PntC	5⅝	6⅛
Bang Hy	10½	11¼
Bkam Rit	6⅝	7¼
Bassett F	13¾	14
Bayls Mk	9	9½
Beeline F	5	5½
Betz Lab	38¾	39½
Bibb Co	5⅞	6⅝
Bird Son	35¼	36¾
Birtchr	1⅝	2⅛
Bick. Hills	27½	28½
Bonza Int	1⅞	2¼
Booz AH	4	4½
Braden	7¼	8
Brinks	12½	13
Brks Sca	13⅛	14⅛
Brwning	3⅛	3½
Buckb M	5	5⅝
Buckeye	6⅝	6⅞
Burn Slm	3⅞	4⅛
CalWSv	25¼	26¼
Campl Ch	1⅛	2
Conrad H	1	1⅜
Cap Swst	4¼	4⅞
Capin Air	⅞	1⅛
Cap Tec	3	3¾
CenVt PS	10	10½
Chm Les	8⅛	9½
Chesa Ut	8½	9½
Chi Bridg	75	76½
Chilton	2⅝	2⅞
ChrisSe	98½	101½
Circle F	1½	2¼
CitznUt A	27¼	28
CitznUt B	24⅝	25½
Clark Mf	26¼	27¼
Clow Cp	8½	9
Colu Vent	2¾	3½
Com Cir	15½	16½
Coml Sh	20½	22
Comw Pa	22	22¾
Con Pap	34⅝	35⅝
Corenco	17	19
Craw Co	16	17½
Cross Co	13½	14¼
Cutlr Fed	2	2¾
Danly M	5¼	6
Data Dsn	1⅜	2⅛
Data Hnd	11¾	12¼
Dayl Inc	20	22
Decor In	2½	3
DeKlb Ag	36⅜	37¾
Delhl Oil	2⅝	2⅞
DeLux C	28	28¾
Del CanT	10½	11⅛
Del IntBr	27½	28½
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	9¾	10½
Dixn Cru	16¼	17½
Docutel	3⅝	4⅛
Doller G	6½	6⅞
Dorch G	7⅛	7¾
Dow Jone	26½	27½
Doyle DB	9¼	9¾
Dunkin D	3½	3⅞
Durlron	14	14¾
Eberln In	2	2¾
Econ Lab	33¾	33⅞
ElPas El	9⅛	9⅝
Elba Syst	4⅝	5
Elder Be	4¼	5
Elec Nucl	5⅝	6⅛
Elec Mod	1¼	1⅜
Energy C	3⅝	4⅛
Entwistl	2	2⅜
Equty Oil	13¾	14⅛
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	16¼	17
Fab Tek	1	1⅝
Fingrht	1⅞	2½
Fst Bost	17¾	18½
Ficknar	16⅝	16⅞
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	9½	10¼
Frmlell	⅞	1⅛
Fotomat	5⅝	5⅞
Frkln Cp	3	3¾
Frnkln El	8¼	9
Frnd Ice	21	21¼
Gov EFin	9½	10
Graph Co	14¾	15½
Green Mt	4⅞	5⅜
Grey Adv	6⅞	7¼
Gulf Intst	6½	7
Gyrodn	3⅞	4⅛
Harper R	7⅞	8¼
Henred F	12½	13¼
Holobm	1⅛	2
Hoover	13¾	14¼
Horiz Res	4	5
Huck Mfg	4⅞	5
Huds Pap	17½	19
Hyatt Cp	5⅞	6¼
Hyatt Int	5	5½
Ind Nuclr	3⅞	4⅝
Infra Ind	1½	2
Infrmk In	1¼	1⅜
Intrmt G	12	12½
InBk Wsh	3¼	3¾
IaSou Ut	22¾	23¼
Jamsby	17	17¾
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1¼
Joslyn M	14¾	15½
KMS Ind	2⅝	3⅛
Kalsr Stl	25⅛	26
KalsStl pf	18½	19
Kalver	3⅝	3⅞
Kaman A	14¼	15¼
Kampg A	3½	4
Katy Gre	1	1½
Kaysam	⅞	1¼
Kear Tr	4⅛	4½
Kelly Svc	10¾	11½
Keuff Ess	15¼	16¼
Keye Fib	14¼	14¾
Key CusF	3¼	3½
King Int	2¼	2¾
Knap Vog	13¾	14¾
Lance In	24½	25½
Land Res	¾	1¼
Leedy Cp	1⅞	2¼
Lin Bcast	5¼	6⅛
Loblaw	5⅞	6¼
Los Etrn	2⅛	2⅜
Madisn G	11¾	11⅞
Mal Rlty	1⅝	1⅞
Mallkrt	40	41½
Manor C	1⅝	2¼
Marlf Frt	6½	7
Maui LP	8½	9
McCor	35¾	36½
McQuay	9¼	10
Measur	20⅞	21¼
Medtrn	34⅛	35¾
Merid In	1⅛	2
Mdlsx W	12⅛	13
Midld Ca	1⅜	1⅞
Mldw Gt	13½	14½
Millipr	48	50
Miner In	3⅝	3⅞
Minn Gas	17⅛	18¾
Miss Vl G	11⅞	12¼
Mrs S Pie	8½	9¼
Mont Col	4⅞	5⅛
Moore P	7¾	8¼
Moore S	13½	14½
Motch M	3½	4⅛
Mot Club	4	4¼
Mueller	8⅞	10
Nares Cp	4	4⅝
Nat G&O	7⅝	8⅛
Nat Lib	2⅝	3⅛
N Patent	6⅝	7⅛
N SecRsh	3⅝	4⅛
Natnw Rl	4⅛	5⅝
NJ Nat G	11¾	12⅛
Nlelsn A	19⅞	20
Nlelsn B	19⅝	20
NoCar Gs	8⅛	9⅛
N Eur Oil	21¼	21⅝
Nortrp Kl	33	33⅞
NW NatG	6⅞	7
NW PuSv	16⅛	16⅞
Norel Cp	17⅛	18
Ogilvy M	22⅝	23
Ohio Ferr	11½	12⅛
Oil Shale	3⅛	3½
Ocmont	4⅛	4⅝
Otter TP	17⅛	17⅝
Oxor NA	1⅛	2⅛
Pabst Br	25⅛	25⅞
PacGa R	21⅛	22⅛
Pakco	1	1⅜
Park Dr	20⅛	20⅞
Parks H	2⅛	2⅞
Pauley P	3½	3⅞
Pearl M	11	11½
Pa Enter	[illegible]	[illegible]
PnzlOff B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsi BW	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petrolt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pettibon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip L	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piedmt A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinkrtn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pion HIB	[illegible]	[illegible]
Platilin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Possis Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Progrp	[illegible]	[illegible]
PubS NC	[illegible]	[illegible]
P Bennet	[illegible]	[illegible]
PulO Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]
Qual Inns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ragen Pr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rahall C	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raych Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raymnd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recog Eq	[illegible]	[illegible]
Road Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robin M	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roberts J	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roseton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rus Stov	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sadlier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scan Del	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scripps H	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sels Del	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seneca F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven U	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shap Tie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Solid Sta	[illegible]	[illegible]
S Cal Wat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sw Ga Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sw El Sv	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stan HPd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Starle Str	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strawb Cl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugdal F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Super El	[illegible]	[illegible]
TIME DC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tayfr Wi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tech Pub	[illegible]	[illegible]
Techcre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tecum P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffny Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transo O	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trico Pd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trim OG	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyson F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un McGll	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Bnknt	[illegible]	[illegible]
US TrkLs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Up Pen P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Gs	[illegible]	[illegible]
VanD Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vance S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valero	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vanisrn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weds Pu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wsh NG	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb Rs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weco Dvl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welgar W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weldtrn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welmg M	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wall Gar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsbch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wstn Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westnd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisc PL	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wstrn L	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wright W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zeus E	[illegible]	[illegible]

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BUSINESS

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 5-6, 1975

ıported Car Sales Up 6% in U.S. in March

ROIT, April 4 (AP).—
uto makers, plagued by
m, are facing an unsettling
on the domestic car mar-
importers.
the second consecutive
imports in March record-
sharp sales gain over the
month last year to capture
record share of the U.S.

out the help of broad cash
plans, domestic sales for
nth fell 10 per cent from
ry and 20 per cent from
ago to the lowest levels
a month of March since

eries of U.S.-made cars in
reported by the companies
ay, were 523,380, compared
3,246 the year before, when
ortages were putting a big
to sales.
ontrast, import sales of
were up 16 per cent from
125,200 a year ago.
e import sales did not ap-
the March record of 178,-
in 1973, their strength,
ed with a decline in do-
deliveries, gave the foreign
a 21.7-per-cent share of
market. They achieved
rd 22-per-cent share in
1971.
amen for both foreign and

domestic firms attributed the renewed popularity in imports to lower prices, better fuel economy and a growing belief by American consumers that foreign companies build more durable cars than the U.S. companies.

"Unlike us, the importers have huge stocks of 1974 models left over to sell at lower prices," explained one U.S. industry analyst. "Not only are the '74s cheaper than the new models, but they're rebating them like we did so we can't touch them in price." Some of the foreign manufacturers introduce their new-model cars substantially later than American auto makers.

A spokesman at Nissan Motor Corp. in USA, which imports the popular Datsun from Japan, added, "We figure the domestic rebates in January and February got people thinking about buying cars again. And when they looked at prices, the cost of operation, fuel economy and quality, they started thinking import."

The sales manager for a Southgate, Mich., dealership which sells Pontiacs and imported Fiats, said his import sales were up 50 per cent from a year ago, but his domestic sales were down 30 per cent.

"It's price and it's also fuel economy," he said. "People keep hearing that a gas tax will send fuel prices sky high. Well, I can tell a customer that a Fiat can get 32 miles to the gallon. If I could get anywhere near that on my domestics I'd sell a lot more."

A New York import dealer said his customers have complained that U.S. cars are not built as well as they used to be.

However, some U.S. analysts say they are not overly concerned with the recent gains by the imports.

"As soon as the importers run out of 1974 models, they'll return to their customary (15 per cent) share of the market," said one. Another said March domestic sales were low because the cash rebates that ended on Feb. 28 boosted February deliveries by borrowing sales from March.

"We expect to bounce back in April and May," he said.

Foreign Firms Worry

Meanwhile the imports' success is also worrying the foreign makers, who fear Congress will adopt a quota or surtax on imports as the government did in 1971.

GM sales in March were down 6 per cent from February and 9 per cent from March 1974, Ford was down 18 per cent and 29 per cent, Chrysler declined 10 per cent and 32 per cent, and American Motors was down 3 per cent from February and 27 per cent from a year ago.

nt Urges en Markets Trading

y Hobart Rowen
HINGTON, April 4 (WP).
dent Ford's new chief
negotiator, in his first
ddress since assuming the
esterday warned American
y away from "the tempta-
isolationism (that) always
more appealing during
f economic hardship."
assador Frederick Dent, the
nt's special trade repre-
ve, told the American Tex-
Manufacturers' Institute,
g at Palm Beach, Fla., he
s in "more open markets
products abroad and more
ity here for foreign prod-
text of his speech was
here.
Dent, himself a textile
facturer and an official of
e association before being
secretary of commerce in
considered a conservative,
textile industry is gen-
reputed to be oriented
trade protectionism.
s learned that Mr. Dent
he setting of a textile in-
meeting for a speech with
l trade tinge as a symbol
commitment to "interna-
n in economics."
ld that the U.S. govern-
believes that the prosper-
his nation and of the peo-
his nation is best served
e join with other coun-
an exchange of goods
vices that is as free, fair,
procal as we can make it."
ent, who succeeded Wil-
erle in the cabinet-rank
month, offered no specific
nce on American strat-
the forthcoming nego-
with major trading part-

edged support of "effec-
ultilateral negotiations"
peration with other na-
o construct a structure
ercial relationships" con-
to peace.

Price to Rise by 1980, ld Bank Says

INGTON, April 4 (AP-
orld Bank economists are
ng that world oil prices
more than 35 per cent
than current levels by

analysis of world com-
rice trends, World Bank
mbers are projecting that
ent $10.46-a-barrel price
tandard grade of crude
Arabian light crude at a
Gulf port) will go up
$14.25 a barrel over the
e years.
the increase would re-
ainly inflationary price
ents, the World Bank
also are predicting that
for some commodities,
wheat and sugar, will be
980 than now.
ding future prices for oil,
Bank analyst said, is
rly difficult, since the
price of crude during
average about 8.23 times
an it cost in 1967-68,
the base period for the
onal agency's commodity
ex.
ces averaged only about
barrel in those years,
ctically no one expects
prices will retreat to
l.
World Bank's oil price
is 805—or slightly more
ght times the average
the base period years of
in late 1974 and early

he oil price index pro-
823 for all of 1975, the
onal agency's economists
e there will be some
price increase—in cur-
lars—for oil this year.



Patrick Murrin

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

RCA International Ltd. (U.K.) has announced the establishment of a new regional office in the London area to consolidate and expand its business operations in radio and television broadcast equipment for European and African markets. The office will be headed by Patrick Murrin, who as vice-president will have overall responsibility for the region. Mr. Murrin has been in the broadcasting and broadcast equipment business since 1951 and has held various positions with RCA.

* * *

International management consulting firm Archer, Smith & Associates, which has offices in Europe and the Middle East, has announced the establishment of its headquarters in Brussels. John Archer, chairman, and Dudley C. Smith jr., president, were vice-presidents of Cresap, McCormick & Paget Inc. prior to forming their own firm.

Salary Largesse Voted For Heads of Oil Firms

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP-DJ).—Texaco Inc. chairman Maurice Granville's 68.3-per-cent salary raise led the big pay boosts that U.S. international oil company executives received last year, Business Week reports.

But although Mr. Granville added $187,013 to his compensation, bringing it to $460,761, he ranked only sixth in size of salary among oil company chiefs, the magazine notes.

At the top of the list, it says, was Kenneth Jamieson, chairman of Exxon Corp., who received $676,667 in compensation, a 13.4-per-cent increase over his 1973 salary.

Second was Raleigh Warner jr., chairman of Mobil, who received $596,000 in compensation, followed by Bob Dorsey of Gulf ($544,264), William Tavoulareas, president of Mobil ($489,750), John Swearingen, chairman of Standard Oil Co. Indiana ($487,891), Texaco's Mr. Granville, and C.C. Garvin jr., president of Exxon ($457,083).

"Curiously, the salary largesse voted to the top executives by the compensation committees of their boards of directors seems to have little relationship to the 1974 earnings performance of the companies," Business Week adds.

Top executives of Standard of Indiana, for example, received 4.7-per-cent increases, even though the company had the best profit performance of the group, earning $970.3 million on sales of $9.2 billion.

"The companies that rewarded their executives most handsomely," the magazine said, "stood at the bottom of the profitability rankings."

Mobil, which had a 5.1-per-cent return on sales, was the lowest of the group, but awarded chairman Warner a $96,333 raise, President Tavoulareas of Mobil received an even bigger raise of $99,750.

Commerzbank Profit Climbs

FRANKFURT, April 4 (AP-DJ).—The consolidated after-tax profit of the Commerzbank AG group climbed 35.7 per cent to 138.3 million deutsche marks in 1974 from 101.9 million marks the previous year, while the parent company's post-tax profit rose 37.7 per cent to 109.6 million marks from 79.6 million marks, Paul Lichtenberg, management board member, said.

Presenting the bank's annual report, Mr. Lichtenberg said that 1974 was a very good year for the bank but added that the profit improvement had been necessary after the poor performance in 1973.

The Commerzbank group's balance sheet total climbed 12.9 per cent to 44.159 billion marks in 1974 from 39.098 billion marks the previous year, on a business volume increase of 12.4 per cent to 44.95 billion marks from 39.84 billion marks.

The parent's balance sheet total rose 10.7 per cent to 31.436 billion marks from 28.404 billion marks on a business volume increase of 10 per cent to 32.28 billion marks from 29.36 billion marks.

EEC Seeks Cut Of 9 Per Cent in Oil Consumption

BRUSSELS, April 4 (AP-DJ).—Consumption of oil in the European Economic Community should be reduced about 9 per cent to around 500 million metric tons in 1975 from 552 million tons in 1973, the EEC Commission proposed today.

In a communication to the nine EEC member states, the commission called for approval of measures by member governments to attain this goal. The proposal will be submitted to the next meeting of EEC energy ministers April 23 for decision.

The commission noted that the ministers, at their Feb. 13 meeting, had generally accepted the need to reduce internal oil consumption but charged the commission to propose target figures in cooperation with government experts.

In preparing its proposal, the commission said it used 1973 as the base year because accurate consumption figures are not available for 1974.

Featherless Fowl Found Fastidious...

...They Race About to Keep Warm, Losing Their Energy...

STORRS, Conn., (AP-DJ).—Mutant chickens born without feathers aren't easily adaptable to commercial breeding, even though they don't require costly plucking, researchers say.

There are a number of problems with the birds. Lacking a coat of feathers, they react to cool temperatures by rejecting food and wasting away to death. Even in higher temperatures they race about trying to keep warm, and burning up all that energy means "they're forever out of food, they eat twice as much as a normal bird," according to University of Connecticut poultry researcher Ralph Soames jr., who has a flock of the featherless birds.

They could be kept warm by heating the hen house, "but either way you're spending more, in food or in fuel oil," explains Mr. Soames. Moreover, chickens without protective feathers would inevitably injure one another when crowded into a roost, he adds.

What makes the naked fowl valuable, in addition to the savings on plucking they could yield, is the fact that they provide more edible meat than feathered birds. In an experiment at the University of Maryland, it was found that the naked birds, when slaughtered, weighed 5 to 6 per cent more than their feathered sisters.

From the experiment, researcher Max Rubin concluded that "feathers develop to the detriment of the body weight and of the edible portion of the carcass." Simply stated, the feathers, which make up 25 per cent of the protein in a chicken's live weight, get priority when feed protein is distributed in the bird's system. In a naked bird the protein goes straight to edible muscle tissue instead.

Could the extra weight of naked chickens justify the extra fuel or feed needed to raise them commercially? Mr. Rubin says more experiments are necessary and he won't speculate. He does note, though, that his fellow researcher found that when roasted, featherless birds yield 16 per cent more meat.

Another reason why naked chickens may never make it to dinner tables is that their skin is so smooth that consumers used to seeing the skin of plucked poultry might be repelled, says Mr. Soames. And with male birds the skin is red. As the birds age, the skin acquires a rosy blush, possibly caused by higher levels of the male sex hormone, testosterone.

An even more delicate problem: Naked chickens can't mate. It seems that the male birds, bereft of wing and tail feathers, lose their sense of balance, so artificial insemination is the only way.

To Avoid Effects of Domestic Slowdown

More U.S. Firms Turn to Export Markets

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP-DJ).—Export management firms say that more U.S. companies, their domestic sales hurt by recession, are turning to overseas markets.

Many companies are exporting for the first time. Other firms are redesigning products and revamping promotion programs in an effort to win greater sales abroad.

The sales drive is coming at a time when U.S. exports appear to be slowing down. Merchandise exports last year reached a high of $97 billion, up 38 per cent from 1973 and nearly double the figure for 1972. Shipments continued to climb in January, hitting a monthly record of $9.4 billion. But February's exports declined to $8.8 billion, down 6.6 per cent from January—though still the fourth-best month ever.

Obviously, the United States is not the only country with problems of recession and expensive oil. The slump in Europe is shrinking some traditional markets for American goods, although market growth in the Mideast is taking up some of the slack. Europe and Japan, moreover, have sharply increased export sales efforts.

Promotion Cut Back

Ironically, sales competition is stiffening in foreign markets at a time when the budgetary squeeze in the United States has led the Ford administration to cut back export promotion.

The export outlook is further clouded by trends in agricultural shipments. Farm exports totaled $17.7 billion in 1973, nearly double the figure for the year before, and rose again to $22 billion in 1974.

Since late last year, however, shipments of such major crops as soybeans, corn and wheat have declined, in physical terms, and lower prices have cut the dollar volume even more.

While farm goods account for less than one-fourth of U.S. exports, the prospects for manufactured goods seem somewhat weaker too, Manufacturers' new export orders for durable goods, excluding motor vehicles, leveled off in mid-1974, ending a sharp rise that began in early 1972. Export orders for nonelectrical machinery began dropping sharply late last summer.

To some extent, the current strong pace of export shipments reflects the earlier high levels of orders. To a lesser extent, it may also reflect the fact that U.S. businessmen are interested in exports as seldom before.

That is what makes the promotion cutback especially irritating to Murray Rennert, director of the office of market planning for the Commerce Department's bureau of international commerce. "From our point of view," he says, "this is the time to get new people interested in exporting."

House hearings on the Commerce Department budget begin next week, and Mr. Rennert still hopes that the promotional funds will be restored.

Only 8% Export

It may take more than a recession to get some U.S. companies interested in exporting. Their domestic market is so large that even now only about 8 per cent of all U.S. manufacturers do any exporting at all.

Small and medium-sized firms often use the facilities of export management companies, of which there are several hundred scattered around the United States. Many have sizable sales forces that travel the world to find and develop markets.

The Commerce Department and the export management companies caution would-be exporters that foreign customers seldom are eager to do business with U.S. firms that see exports only as a temporary recession remedy, noting that customers want a regular source of supply.

Where exports will wind up this year is almost anybody's guess. If recovery begins in the United States before it does abroad, U.S. manufacturers may show less interest in foreign sales and U.S. imports also will rise. If, on the other hand, other countries recover first, U.S. exports could strengthen considerably.

The situation is so confusing that economists' forecasts show an unusually wide range. A compilation of predictions put together by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Virginia, included estimates that ranged from an excess of exports over imports of as much as $20 billion to an excess of imports over exports of $7.8 billion.

U.S. Money Supply Quickens But Loan Demand Is Light

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).—Growth in the U.S. money supply continued to pick up last week while corporate demand for bank loans remained unseasonally sluggish, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

Interest rates rose slightly during the banking week, but the small rise in commercial paper rates still put the latest three-week average of rates on these corporate instruments at 5.97 per cent, down from 6.02 per cent a week ago.

For the week ended March 26, the narrowly-defined money supply—currency plus demand deposits—increased $1.2 billion to $286.4 billion. For the four weeks ended March 26, it averaged $286.8 billion, up from $283.6 billion in the four weeks ended Feb. 26.

Over the latest statistical quarter, the money supply—also called M 1—grew at a 3-per-cent annual rate. As recently as early March, by contrast, it was shrinking a little.

For the past month, M 1 has been expanding at an annual rate of about 15 per cent, a rate that economists believe is too fast to be sustained.

Nevertheless, credit market analysts believe the Federal Reserve is unlikely to cut back this rate quickly. "Money growth seems likely to remain relatively strong through mid-year—perhaps even beyond," Pete Nagan and Ken Kaufman, analysts who write the Nagan bond and money market letter, said in their latest edition.

Commercial and industrial loans increased $3 million at major New York City banks in the week ended Wednesday, a tiny increase compared with the $736-million jump in such loans in the 1974 week.

So far this year, business loans at New York banks have dropped $2.8 billion. A year ago, they had increased $2.6 billion.

During the latest banking week, banks were more cramped for reserves than in the recent past. They borrowed $44 million on average from Federal Reserve banks, the lowest amount since May, 1972, and free reserves in the banking system averaged $285 million, the highest since early March.

The Treasury is expected to run down its balances at Federal Reserve banks during the current banking week, an action that will add reserves.

With the money supply now showing faster growth and with Treasury balances declining, the Federal Reserve may be faced with the need to drain reserves from the banking system at a time when the credit markets are particularly weak. This situation makes the Federal Reserve's problems more difficult.

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Move Into Double Digits

Interest Rates Jump On High-Grade Bonds

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP-DJ).—A degree of order returned to the New York bond markets yesterday but only after rates on new high-grade bonds soared to their steepest levels since September.

That 10-per-cent yield was set on $40 million of fresh Gulf States Utilities Co. first-mortgage bonds, a respected name among most traders. Not since Northern Indiana Public Service Co. sold $50 million of similar securities Sept. 10 at a 10.4-per-cent return have double-A-rated utilities been forced to pay double-digit rates.

The 10-per-cent rate also was a reflection of the chaotic state of the debt markets just a day earlier, as some of the strongest double-A utilities were trading at about 9.6-per-cent levels when the New Gulf States issue was priced yesterday, dealers said.

In a separate sale, Gulf States raised an indicated $36 million via a public offering of three million new common shares at $12 apiece. At that price, the common's $1.12 annual dividend produces a current yield of about 9.3 per cent.

Two other borrowers agreed to yearly interest payments of 10 per cent or more to holders of their debt. Vulcan Materials Co. successfully offered $60 million of 10.25-per-cent debentures due 2000. Those single-A-rated securities are priced at 100.

Portland General Electric Co.'s $40 million of 10-per-cent bonds due 1982, retailed quickly at 100, its sponsoring underwriters said. They are classified BAA by Moody's and triple-B by Standard & Poor's.

These new-issue levels forced further price cutting among recent offerings still under syndicate restrictions. General Motors Corp.'s 8.625-per-cent debentures fell about 1 5/8 points when released into the secondary market.

On the break, those prime-quality securities dropped to 97 7/8 bid, 98 offered, from 99.5 originally asked in a $300-million sale March 20. They subsequently recovered to about 98 1/4 bid, 98 1/2 asked, on some quotation sheets.

Slow-selling Duquesne Light Co. 9.5-per-cent bonds underwent a severe price decline of more than four points, or $40 for every $1,000 of those double-A-grade obligations, in free-market trading.

At least $25 million reportedly was unsold from the $50-million offering begun March 12 when underwriters abandoned their efforts Wednesday to retail the bonds at original terms. They closed at 95 1/2 bid, 96 offered, down from 100.297 at issue.

"The institutions come running with their baskets on breaks like these," said one underwriter. With the staggering financing needs this year of both corporations and the U.S. government, big-block investors figure they are going to be able to buy solid merchandise at distress prices, he added.

Dealers also became buyers yesterday as those items that had become overpriced in relationship to the new-issue market adjusted to the higher rates and lower prices. Many were short-covering, or replacing borrowed items sold earlier.

BP to Seek $850 Million

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters).—British Petroleum Co. Ltd. will raise further substantial sums on private U.S. money markets within the next two months to finance its Prudhoe Bay field in Alaska, informed sources said yesterday.

The company will require about $850 million in external finance for Alaska over the next two years, chairman Sir Eric Drake told a press conference. About $250 million has already been borrowed.

Financial sources said the bond market in the United States is probably not in a position to sustain such a large public borrowing at present.

The BP finance will probably have to come via a private placement, mainly in the U.S. insurance market, the sources said.

British Petroleum's share of the total cost of the Alaska pipeline would involve BP raising about $850 million in external finance, or about 85 per cent of the company's financial commitment to the project.

Banking sources close to BP are confident the company will have no problem in raising the required money given its very high credit rating with U.S. institutions.

After two lean years for the oil industry, BP expects to be in a strong profit position from 1977, when Alaskan and North Sea fields will contribute significantly to earnings, the chairman said.

Prices Decline on Big Board After Report on Jobless Rate

NEW YORK, April 4 (IHT).—Prices fell on the New York Stock Exchange today as U.S. unemployment reached its highest level since 1941.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 4.93 points to 747.26. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about an 8-to-5 ratio.

Volume totaled 14.17 million shares, compared with 13.92 million yesterday.

As the stock market opened for trading the Labor Department reported the unemployment rate climbed to 8.7 per cent in March. Analysts had expected an increase, but said the rise was higher than expected.

Also as the stock market opened, First National City Bank announced it is holding its prime rate at 7.25 per cent, perhaps ending a long string of interest-rate cuts.

Analysts also note that bond rates and those of short-term money-market instruments have been rising recently, attracting money away from stocks and threatening a resurgence of inflation.

Gold-mining issues were active and sharply lower. ASA fell 4 1/8 to 73 1/4, Homestake Mining was 44 3/8, down 2 7/8, Dome Mines 50, off 3 5/8, and Campbell Redlake 30 7/8, off 2 1/8. With the dollar gaining in strength abroad, gold bullion prices in London fell.

The usually more-volatile issues were active and mostly higher. Polaroid gained 1 to 25 2/4, Disney was 50 1/2, ahead 2 5/8, IBM 198, unchanged, and Burroughs 87 3/8, ahead 1/4.

Sears, Roebuck fell 3 to 63 in active trading after a loss of 1 3/4 on heavy turnover yesterday. The company reported a 3.9-per-cent decline in March sales.

Moore McCormack Resources jumped 5 3/8 points to 54 1/4. A spokesman for the company said he knew of no reason for the rise in price of its common stock.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.31 to 79.01.

Most active was Crutcher Resources, which was unchanged at 6 1/4 on 103,000 shares traded.

Also active were Syntex, down 1 to 38 1/4, Armin, up 1 1/2 to 16 5/8, Geon Industries, up 1/2 to 2 3/8, and Giant Yellowknife Mines, down 7/8 to 10.

The NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.18 to 76.48 on the over-the-counter market.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures brought to an end three days of declining prices, closing with gains of around 2 to 12 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

A flurry of new buying set off short covering which turned prices higher in the closing minutes.

Trade before that move had been very slow and the volume fairly light. Early buying in the soybean complex resulted in a gain of about $3 a ton in meal and 30 points in oil as soybeans rose 8 cents. The heavy snow in the Midwest along with rain in the surrounding area produced some bullish ideas because field work could be postponed now.

Danes Cut Bank Rate

COPENHAGEN, April 4 (Reuters).—Denmark has cut its bank rate to 8 per cent from 9 per cent, the central bank said, effective Monday.

Citibank Changes Prime Formula

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPI).—First National City Bank today changed its formula for fixing the prime interest rate so it would not go below 7.25-per-cent next week.

Citibank already has the lowest prime rate of any major bank in the nation. Most other large banks are charging 7.5 per cent for prime business loans.

The sudden change in its formula for determining what rate to charge halted a steady decline in the prime rate at Citibank.

The bank said that henceforth its base rate formula "would reflect a spread of 1 1/4 per cent above the 90-day commercial paper rate, instead of 1 per cent."

"The increased spread over the 90-day commercial paper rate more accurately reflects current short-term money market conditions," a spokesman said.

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AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés par la présente d'assister à l'Assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires qui se tiendra au siège social le 22 avril 1975, à 15 h. 30.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

1) Rapports du Conseil d'administration et du commissaire;
2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes au 31 décembre 1974, affectation des résultats;
3) Décharge aux administrateurs et au commissaire;
4) Nominations statutaires.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée générale devra en aviser la société et déposer les actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets des banques suivantes:

— Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.;
— Banca Toscana, Florence;
— Credito Varesino, Varèse;
— Credito Artigiano, Milan;
— Banca C. Steinhauslin S.p.a., Florence;
— Banca San Paolo, Brescia;
— Banco Lariano, Come;
— Banca di Valle Camonica, Breno (Brescia);
— Banco di Santo Spirito, Rome;
— Banca Prealpina, Lugano.

Les conditions de vote seront celles définies dans les articles 67 à 71 de la loi du 10 août 1975.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¾	7¼	Houdail .80a	4	22	9	8⅞	9	
10⅞	6	HougMif .60	6	11	10⅛	10	10	
9¼	3¾	HouFab .10e	9	212	7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
18½	11⅞	HouseFin 1	6	188	15¼	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
32¾	25½	HouF pf2.50		4	31½	31¼	31¼	
42	26¾	HouF pf2.37		3	35	35	35 —	¼
26⅜	20⅜	HousLP 1.56	8	53	22¾	22¼	22⅜—	⅜
40	29⅛	HouNGs .80	0	79	34½	34	34⅛—	⅜
79½	59	HouG pf2.50		1	67½	67½	67½—	½
11¼	4½	HowJohn .20	3	252	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜—	⅛
14⅜	10⅛	Howmet 1	6	x8	12⅜	12½	12½+	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8	16	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
5	3	HughHat .40	6	16	4½	4¼	4¼	
78½	61¾	Hughs Tl .50	19	109	75⅝	75⅛	75¼—	1⅜
10	4⅛	Humana	7	40	8⅞	8½	8¾	
17¾	11¼	HuntCh .24	3	53	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
15⅜	6⅝	HuttnEF .48	1	57	13¾	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
19⅞	14½	Huyck .40	3	57	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
7⅜	4½	Hydromt .24	4	6	6⅜	6½	6½—	¼

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅜	1⅜	ICN Pharm		20	3⅛	3	3	
27	23⅜	IdahoP 1.96	8	30	26¼	26	26¼+	⅛
17⅞	11½	IdealBasic 1	7	56	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
5⅜	2⅞	IdeaToy .10t	4	14	4⅜	4½	4⅝	
17¼	10	IDS Rl 3.23e	4	114	11¾	11½	11¾—	¼
15⅛	10⅜	IllCent 1.30	4	105	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
73	63½	IllCent pfA6		8	63¾	62¾	62⅞—	2
35⅜	27¼	IllCen pf3.50		5	34⅛	33⅞	33⅝—	⅝
23¼	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	x104	21¼	20⅞	21 —	½
24	21¼	IlPow pf2.10		y200	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
23½	17	IllToolW .50	12	40	23⅜	22¾	23⅜+	⅝
10½	7½	ImpCpAm	5	388	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
33⅜	28⅛	INA Cp 2.10	8	100	32⅜	32	32⅜+	⅜
18¾	14⅞	INA Inv 1.59		8	17	16⅞	16⅞	
4⅞	2¾	Income Cap		16	4¼	4¼	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7½	IncCCu .93e		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
19¾	14⅞	IndianGas 2	7	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
20⅛	13	IndplPL 1.82	8	25	18⅞	18¼	18⅛—	½
15⅞	10	IndiNat 1.20	19	6	14	14	14	
8	5⅜	Inexco Oil	75	72	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
78⅞	61⅞	IngerR 2.48	13	119	74⅞	74	74⅞—	⅜
49	38	IngR pf2.35		8	46¼	45½	46¼	
29⅞	21¾	InlCon 1.40a	5	12	27⅞	27½	27¾+	⅜
41⅛	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	131	40	39¾	39¾—	½
7⅜	5⅛	Inmont .40	4	15	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛+	⅛
8	5⅞	Insilco .70	5	x53	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
13	10½	Insil pfA1.25		z1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
40½	27½	InspirCop 2	10	26	38½	38	38 —	1¼
3⅜	1¼	Instit InvTr	3	3	2⅜	2½	2½—	¼
7½	4⅛	Integon .28	7	19	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
32	18⅜	Interco .46	7	26	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛—	⅜
2⅜	1⅜	Intrcntl Div	5	6	2	1⅞	2	
32½	27	Interlake 2a	3	15	30⅜	29⅞	30 —	⅜
224¼	157¼	IBM 6	16	875	200½	197¼	198	
32⅜	23⅜	IntFlav .27r	32	877	28⅞	28	28⅜—	⅜
27	19¼	IntHarv 1.70	5	142	25	24⅜	24⅝—	½
10⅜	6⅛	IntHold .68e		7	10⅛	10	10⅛	
43¼	30⅞	IntMinl 1.28	6	609	43⅞	42⅛	43⅞+	1⅜
11⅞	6½	IntMng 1t	4	68	8¾	8	8⅜—	½
25¾	17¾	IntMulti 1.36	6	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	
25¾	21⅜	InNick 1.40a	6	136	24⅜	24⅜	24¾+	¼
44⅛	34⅜	IntPaper 2	7	145	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛+	¼
6½	3½	IntRect .12e	5	3	5⅜	5½	5½	
21¾	14½	IntTT 1.52	5	518	20	19¾	19¾—	¼
45	32¾	IntTT pfH4		2	43½	42¾	42¾—	¾
47¼	34¼	ITT pf14.50		18	45	44⅝	45	
43	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		26	40½	40	40 —	⅝
43½	32½	IntTT pfK4		11	40⅛	40¼	40½—	¼
28½	21	ITT pfN2.25		24	26⅜	26⅛	26¼—	⅛
53	37⅜	IntTT pfO5		30	48½	48	48 —	½
16⅞	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	6	9	16⅜	16½	16⅜	
61	47¾	Intrpce pf 5		3	58	58	58	
15	8⅜	IntrpubGp 1	5	12	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
10⅞	5	IntrBrd .05e	8	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼+	⅛
15⅜	11¾	IntrsPw 1.40	8	23	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
5	3	IntrstUn .24	3	14	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
20	12¼	IaBeef 2.07t	3	4	18¾	18½	18½—	½
12⅛	8¼	Iowa El 1.30	8	52	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
16⅜	10⅜	IowaIlG 1.56	7	6	15⅛	15	15	
20⅝	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	8	13	20	20	20	
17¼	14⅜	IowaPS 1.52	8	37	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	
5½	2⅜	Ipco Hosp	9	143	4⅜	4½	4⅜+	⅛
18⅜	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	7	68	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅞	Itek Corp		104	11	10⅝	10¾—	⅛
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	4	315	11⅝	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
32	22⅛	IU Int A		11	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅝

J - K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
33½	8	JamesF .68	9	5	12	11¾	12	
14⅜	9½	Jantzen .70	4	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	JapanF .90e		65	9⅛	9	9⅛	
34½	28⅜	JeffPilot .60	3	36	32¼	31	31⅜+	1
87	71	JerCe pf9.36		y70	80½	80	80 +	⅜
39½	33½	JerCen pf 4		y10	37	37	37 +	1
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	9	41	23¼	22⅜	23⅛+	¼
5	2⅜	Jewelcor	3	18	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
34⅞	22⅜	JimWalt .80	8	200	33⅜	32⅜	33 —	⅜
39	28	JimW pf1.60		8	36½	36	36½—	⅛
17⅜	14	JHanS .52e		13	16⅜	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
21¼	18	JHanI 1.88e		10	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
24¼	19¼	JhnMan 1.20	7	104	20⅜	20¼	20¼—	¼
98⅞	72¼	JohnJn .80a	31	395	89¾	87½	87⅞—	⅝
11½	8	JohnCon .80	2	31	10½	10⅜	10½	
26½	20½	JhnCont pf 2		3	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞+	⅛
12⅝	5	JonLogn .40	9	43	11	10¾	10⅞—	⅜
29¼	24⅜	Jorgen 1.50b	4	12	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
18⅞	11½	Jostens .90	8	18	18⅛	18	18 —	¼
52⅝	42⅜	JoyMfg 1.60	12	14	49	48⅞	49	
5¼	3¼	Justice Mtg	4	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
23⅝	12⅜	KaisrAl 1.20	4	56	23⅛	22½	23 +	⅛
52¾	42¾	Kai Sfpf4.75		2	50½	50½	50½	
7⅞	4⅜	KaisCem .50	6	23	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
14	11	KaiCe pf1.37		4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
14⅜	9⅞	KaneMill .20	3	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
24⅞	18⅞	KCtyPL 2.20	8	25	23⅛	23⅛	23¼+	¼
55	47½	KCPL pf4.50		z60	54	54	54 +	½
16⅛	10⅛	KC Souln 1r	4	2	15⅝	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
11	9	KC Sou pf 1		z500	9	9	9	
16⅞	11¼	KanGEl 1.56	8	17	15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
17	15	KanNe 1.32b	7	6	15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
18⅝	15⅜	KanPLt 1.52	8	37	16⅞	16½	16½	
4⅜	2⅞	Katy Ind	4	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	3½	
14⅜	9⅞	Kty pfB 1.46		1	13½	13½	13½	
9¼	3	KaufBrd .16		191	8	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
11⅛	8⅜	Kaweckl .40	5	26	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
15	9⅜	KayserR .60	13	1	12	12	12 —	⅛
6	3⅜	KeeneCp .20	5	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¼	4⅞	Keller .50	5	2	7⅛	7	7	
17½	14	Kellogg .60	17	65	16⅜	16⅛	16¼—	⅜
9⅞	6⅞	Kellwood .80	5	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
34	27	Kennmt 1.40	6	26	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅝
37¾	31¾	Kennect 2.60	7	208	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜+	⅜
18½	13¾	KyUtil 1.74	10	8	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
78⅞	60	KerrMcGe 1	16	195	76¾	75⅞	76⅞—	1⅛
18	15	KeystCon 1a	2	16	17¾	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
19⅛	9⅞	Kidde .80	5	83	17⅞	17¼	17⅞+	⅛
49	33¾	Kidde pfB 4		1	47¾	47¾	47¾—	⅞
40	25	Kid pf A2.20		44	37½	37½	37½—	1⅛
31⅞	24¼	KimbCl 1.60	8	450	31¼	28	30⅞+	2¼
9¼	5½	KingDSt .40	7	48	8⅜	8¼	8⅛—	¼
16¾	11¼	KirschCo .90	7	8	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝—	⅛
25½	15⅜	KLM Airlin		9	23⅞	22	23 —	⅞
28½	14¾	KnightRid .54	13	44	28½	28	28 —	⅜
9⅞	4⅜	Koehrg 30p	5	38	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
50	36½	Koppers 2.40	6	55	49½	49	49 —	⅜
41¾	34¾	Krafco 1.92	12	42	39⅜	39	39⅛—	⅛
27⅛	20⅜	KresgeS .22	29	481	25¼	24⅜	25 +	¼
12⅜	8⅜	Kroehler Mf	19	15	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
24	15⅜	Kroger 1.36	6	40	21¼	21	21¼	
7⅜	4½	Kysor .40	4	12	6⅜	6	6⅛	

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	12⅜	LacGas 1.56	8	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
18⅜	14⅛	LamSess 1b	3	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
15	6¼	LatrobS .10r	6	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3½	LearSieg .28	5	65	6	5⅞	6	
23¾	17⅞	LearS pf2.25		1	22¾	22¾	22¾—	¼
25¼	12⅞	Leaswy .60b	10	178	25¼	24⅜	24⅞—	⅜
13⅛	8½	LeedsN .50	7	42	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
12¼	7¼	Leesona .60	3	13	10½	10¼	10½+	¼
13⅛	9	LehPCr .80	5	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	
1⅛	½	LehVal Ind	8	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12¼	8½	Lehmn .72e		100	10	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
8½	2⅞	Lennar Crp	13	9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
17⅜	11¾	Lenox .72	9	8	17¼	16⅞	17⅛+	⅜
6⅜	4⅛	LevFd Cap		11	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
12⅛	11	LevFin .75a		3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
26¼	13	LeviStra .48	7	232	25¼	23⅜	24⅞—	1⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Levitz Furn	15	232	3⅜	3½	3½—	¼
4⅜	2¼	LFE Cp	7	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
22¼	13⅞	LOF 1.60	8	52	18⅜	18¼	18½	
55½	48½	LOF pf4.75		1	53½	53½	53½+	⅜
5⅞	3¾	LibbMcNL	4	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
11½	7¼	LibrtyCp .40	5	8	10	10	10	
5¼	1⅞	Librty Loan		7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6½	4	LibrtyLn pf		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅜	25⅜	LiggMy 2.50	9	71	29¼	28⅞	28⅞—	⅜
79⅜	57½	LillyEli 1.10	26	509	68¼	66	66¼—	1¾
33½	24	LincNat 1.60	9	x112	28⅛	27½	27⅞+	¼
66	49	LincNt pf 3		2	55½	55	55 —	1½
18½	13½	LincPl 1.74a		4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	10	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅛	3¼	Littonin .13t		242	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	¼
9⅛	6⅜	Litton ptc pf		3	8	7⅞	8 +	⅜
16½	10½	Litton pfB 2		15	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
3¼	1¼	LMI Inv		16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅜	3⅜	Lockhd Airc	4	184	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
21⅝	14½	Loews 1.20	6	122	20¼	19⅜	19⅜—	¼
7⅝	4¼	LomaFin .36		28	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
20½	15⅜	LomM 3.39e	5	19	18⅛	17¾	18⅛+	⅜
9⅛	5⅜	Londont .40e	4	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15	9⅜	LoneStln 1	6	304	12⅞	12½	12½—	¼
28	24	LoneSG 1.60	7	28	25¼	24¾	25 —	¼
14⅜	10⅜	LngIsLt 1.50	7	101	14⅛	14	14	
116	106⅜	LIL pfN 13		z130	109	109	109	
70	44	LongDrg .68	29	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	
7¼	2¼	Loral Corp	8	30	6	6	6	
29⅛	21½	LaLnd 1.12	8	115	22⅞	22½	22½—	⅜
15⅜	8⅜	LaPcfl .20	6	193	13¾	13⅛	13¼—	½
22	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	17	20	19⅜	19⅜—	⅜
13¼	8⅞	Lowenst .40	4	6	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
16½	9	LTV Corp	2	156	15⅜	14⅛	14⅞	
62⅜	48	LTVCp pf 5		7	58½	58¼	58¼—	¼
51	35¼	Lubrizol 1	18	191	45	44½	44⅞—	⅜
14⅛	8	LuckySlr .64	12	41	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Ludlow 1.08	6	45	9¾	9½	9⅝+	⅛
29⅛	22½	LukenSt 1.40	6	4	25¼	25¼	25¼—	⅛
17½	13½	LykYng .75e	1	54	15½	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
33⅜	26⅜	Lykes pf2.50		15	29¼	29¼	29¼—	⅛
5⅜	3½	LyncCSy .40	8	5	4⅜	4¾	4⅜+	⅛

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	6¼	MacAF .60b	5	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
2⅜	1¼	MacDonal	17	12	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5	2⅜	Macke .30	6	34	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅜	3⅜	Macmill .25	5	126	5⅜	5¼	5⅞—	⅛
21⅜	12⅞	Macy 1.10	7	27	20	19¾	20	
49½	43	Macy pf 4.25		z70	47	47	47 +	⅜
9⅜	7⅛	MadFd .60e		80	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6¼	3¼	MadSq Gar		14	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
5⅜	3¼	MagicCf .32	22	36	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅜	3⅞	Magvox .15p		25	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
17	11½	Mallory 1	7	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
25¼	16½	MalHyd .44b	14	10	25	24½	24½—	½
3½	2	Manhat Ind		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12½	9	Manowr .88	4	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
33½	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	7	113	31⅜	31⅛	31¼+	⅛
35	27¼	MAPCO .70	15	43	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝—	⅛
11⅛	5⅜	Marathn Mf	5	25	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
38	31⅛	MaraO 1.80a	6	121	32⅞	32⅛	32¼—	½
22⅛	13⅞	Marcor 1	6	507	21⅞	21⅛	21½—	⅛
44	28½	Marcr pf A2		213	43¼	42¾	43 —	¼
13⅜	8⅛	Maremt .40	14	90	12	11⅞	12 —	⅛
18⅜	14¼	MarMld 1.80	6	83	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
24⅛	16⅜	MarionL .48	15	120	23	22⅜	22⅞—	⅛
54	41	Marlen 1.60	20	181	52½	51¼	52 +	⅜
29	13⅞	Marley .60	11	8	27	26⅞	26⅞—	¼
10	6⅞	Marett .50e	4	29	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
17	6½	Marriot .37t	19	61	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	
26⅜	15⅜	MarshF 1.24	12	109	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞—	⅛
16⅞	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	12	73	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
16⅜	11⅛	MrldCup .54	7	20	14½	14	14½+	¼
45¼	30	MascoCp .32	18	71	41¼	40⅛	40⅞—	⅜
25½	16½	Masonite .54	37	206	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
15¼	13⅛	MasseyFer 1	4	8	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
11⅜	7⅜	MasMi 1.37e	8	36	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
16¼	11⅛	MasCp 1.58e		13	15¼	15	15¼	
12⅞	10⅛	Masinc 1.02		27	10⅜	10½	10⅜+	¼
18⅜	12	MatsuE .29e	10	40	18	17⅞	18 —	⅛
34½	22⅛	MayDSt .60	11	120	33⅜	33	33½+	½
24	20	MayD pf1.80		2	22½	22½	22½—	½
5⅜	3⅜	MaysJW .28	9	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28½	19⅞	Maytg 1.30a	16	87	26⅜	26	26	
8⅜	5⅜	MBPXL .20e	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
51⅛	27⅜	MCA Inc 1	7	158	49⅜	48¼	48½—	⅛
12¼	7⅜	McCord .96	5	2	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4½	2½	McCror .90b		17	3⅜	3½	3½	
84⅛	59¼	McDer 1.20	8	32	72	71¼	71⅜—	⅛
47⅛	26¾	McDonalds	28	1041	47¾	45⅜	47⅛+	1⅛
12⅛	8⅛	McDonD .40	4	36	11	10⅜	10⅝—	⅜
15⅞	11½	McGEd 1.50	12	146	13⅞	12⅞	13⅜+	⅛
11¼	6	McGrwH .56	9	152	10½	10¼	10⅜+	¼
2⅜	1¼	McGr Don		15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
46⅞	29⅛	McIntyre	11	290	41⅜	41½	41⅛—	1½
21½	10⅛	McKee .80a	6	20	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞+	½
27⅜	16	McLean .72	6	18	27	25½	25½—	1¼
17⅛	13¼	McLoud 1.60	4	45	15¼	15¼	15⅜—	¼
17¼	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	3	61	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜—	⅜
20	13	Medusa 1.40	6	6	18⅜	18¼	18⅜—	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	MEI Cp	7	31	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
14⅞	6⅜	MelvillSh .48	13	102	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2½	Menasc .12r	14	56	7	6⅞	7 +	⅜
50⅜	28½	MercStr .80	14	1	49½	47¼	49½—	¼
80	57½	Merck 1.40	25	435	71½	70	70⅛—	1⅜
11⅜	8⅜	Meredith .70	4	4	10⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
17	10⅛	MerrLyn .56	15	277	15½	15⅛	15⅜—	⅛
25⅜	19	MesaPet .05	46	341	19½	18⅜	18⅛—	1⅛
10¼	7	Mesabi 1.04e	9	206	9⅛	9¼	9⅛—	⅛
16½	12¼	MGM 1	7	150	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
9⅜	5¼	Metrom .50	9	79	9	8¾	8¾—	¼
42	29⅛	MetE pf3.30		z70	36⅜	36¼	36⅜—	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	MGIC In .10		185	12¼	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
12⅜	8½	MichGs 1.10	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
12¼	8⅜	Microdot .60	4	12	10½	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
16⅜	9⅜	Microw .79t	9	16	17¼	16½	17¼+	½
14	10⅜	MidC Tl 1.04	7	14	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅞	MidSUt 1.26	6	198	13¼	13	13⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Midind Mts	8	10	3	3	3 —	⅛
16½	10⅜	MidldRoss 1	4	66	16	15⅜	15⅜—	⅜
24⅞	17½	MulesLb 1.28	7	21	22½	22	22¼—	¼
8⅞	4⅜	MlltBrd .36a	7	88	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝—	⅛
58⅜	43	MinMM 1.35	18	759	48¾	47⅜	48	
16½	13⅜	MinnPL 1.46	9	9	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9¼	MisgnEq .28	6	55	10¼	9⅞	10⅛—	⅛
20½	16⅞	MissRiv 1.20	4	33	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10⅜	MoPac pf 1		14	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
20	14⅜	MoPtCe 1.60	6	10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
11⅛	8	MoPSv .84b	6	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
43½	34⅜	MobilOl 3.40	4	471	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜—	¼
4⅞	1½	Mobil Home		24	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
14⅞	8½	Mohas 1.20	14	35	13	12⅜	12⅝—	½
2⅜	1⅛	Mohk Data		96	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
22¼	14¼	Molycrp .40	4	36	19¼	18⅜	18⅞—	⅛
32½	26¼	Moly pf2.50		3	30½	30⅛	30⅛—	½
15⅜	9	MonarchM 1	5	7	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	¼
8⅜	5⅜	Mongrm Ind	3	43	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
14⅜	7	MonrEq .44	9	43	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
57¾	41	Monsan 2.40	6	532	55½	53⅞	53⅞—	1⅜
62⅛	48	Mons pf2.75		2	60⅜	60⅛	60⅜	
30	25⅜	MonDU 2.08	7	17	26	25⅞	26 +	⅛
25⅜	22¼	MonPw 1.80	8	20	23	22⅜	23	
23	19⅞	MonSt 1.80a		34	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
7½	4⅞	MONY .72e	10	31	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
50⅜	27⅜	MoorMc 1.40	5	443	54⅛	49⅞	54⅛+	5⅜
64⅜	51⅛	Morgan 1.80	13	118	56½	55⅛	56⅛+	⅛
18⅞	13½	MorrsKn .88	5	4	17	17	17 +	¼
3	1½	MorseEl Pd		6	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	MorseS .61e	7	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4¼	1⅜	MtgeTr Am		9	3⅜	3½	3½—	⅛
14⅞	11½	MorNor .88	7	38	12⅞	12½	12⅝+	⅛
53⅞	33⅞	Motorola .70	y9	275	50½	49⅛	49⅞—	⅝
32⅜	25⅜	MtFuel 1.20	13	100	30¼	29⅜	29⅞—	⅛
19⅞	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	15	19⅛	18⅞	19 —	⅛
7¼	4⅛	Munford .36	4	5	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
14¼	11	Munsng 1.08	50	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
15¼	10¼	MurphC 1.20	6	28	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
21⅛	15½	MurpOil .60	3	8	18	17⅜	17⅞—	⅛
16¼	12	MurryOh 1	4	5	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞—	⅛
15⅞	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		11	15¼	15	15¼+	¼
7⅜	4	MyersL .60	7	5	6½	6½	6½+	⅛

N

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
35½	22¼	Nabisco 2.30	12	39	33½	33	33 —	⅜
30½	17	NalcoCh .60	20	28	27	26½	26⅞—	⅛
9⅛	4⅜	NarcoSci .60	7	20	8	7⅞	8	
22⅜	15	NashuaC .60	6	24	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
13⅜	7⅜	NatAirl .50	4	103	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
12⅜	7⅜	N Avia .69e		21	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
13⅜	9⅛	NatCan .53	4	29	11⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
42¼	29¾	N Chem .28	29	11	40¼	39⅜	40 +	⅜
8½	5⅜	NatCityL .90		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37⅜	25⅜	NatDef 2.52	5	5	34½	34¼	34½	
16⅞	13⅜	NatDist 1.20	4	118	15⅜	14⅜	14⅞—	⅜
68	64½	NDst pf 4.25		z110	67½	67½	67½+	½
22½	18⅜	NatFuelG 2	6	6	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
14⅜	8¾	NatGyp 1.05	7	125	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5	1⅞	Nat Homes		25	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅜	3¼	Natind .25	3	31	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
11⅞	8½	Ntind pf1.25		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
2⅞	⅞	NatMtge Fd		23	2⅛	2	2	
29⅞	26¼	N Pres 1.10a	5	3	28⅜	28⅛	28¼—	⅛
32⅞	9¼	Nat Semicn	23	1141	33¼	31½	32⅞+	1⅜
9⅜	6⅜	N Svclnd .72	6	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
16½	11⅜	N Stand .90	4	2	14	14	14 —	⅛
44⅛	30½	N Starch .80	15	7	41½	41¼	41½	
42¼	32¼	NatSH 2.50a	4	62	38⅜	38¼	38¼—	⅛
7¼	2¾	Nat Tea		41	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
45⅜	30⅛	Natoma 1.20	3	217	41⅞	39⅜	41⅛+	1¼
27¼	14⅞	NCR Cp .72	8	293	25⅜	24⅜	25⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅜	Neptune .40	6	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
18⅜	15⅜	NevPw 1.50	5	23	17⅞	17⅜	17½+	⅛
22¼	20⅛	NevP pf2.30		z200	21⅛	21	21	
16⅜	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	35	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
13½	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	6	5	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
27⅜	23¼	N EngT 2.36	10	18	24⅞	24¼	24¼—	⅜
		NEngTT rt		280	7-32	3-16	3-16	
10⅛	8⅜	Newhall .36	8	17	8⅜	8½	8½—	⅛
22⅞	18⅜	Newmt 1.60	5	95	21⅞	21	21⅞—	⅛
72½	63⅜	Nwmt pf4.50		3	69	69	69 —	¼
22⅜	16⅜	NYSEG 2.20	6	38	21	20½	20⅞—	⅛
91	79½	NYSE pf8.80		z160	80	80	80	
23⅛	19½	NYSE pf2/12		2	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅜
11⅞	8⅛	NiaMP 1.18	6	82	10½	10¼	10¼	
49⅛	38½	NiaM pf 4.85		z260	45¼	44⅛	44¼—	1⅜
13	11	NiaShr 1.03e		23	12½	12	12½	
14⅞	11⅜	NL Ind 1	4	103	14	13⅜	13⅞—	⅛
18½	13¼	NLT Cp .60	6	90	15	14½	14½—	⅜
69⅛	59⅞	NorfkWn 5	6	42	64⅜	64	64 —	⅛
15⅞	12⅛	Norlin 1.26	3	6	14⅜	14½	14⅞—	⅛
16⅜	10⅞	Norris 1.12	6	6	16	15⅜	15⅞—	⅛
33	24¼	NoACoal .80	9	23	28	27½	28 +	⅜
10⅞	8⅛	NoAMt 2.01e	5	27	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
19⅛	12¼	NoAPhl 1.20	7	17	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	5	45	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	13-16	NoCeAir wt		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	6⅜	NoegtUt 1.02	6	195	8	7¾	7⅜—	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅛	17⅜	NorllIGas 2	7	45	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
16¼	13¼	NIndPS 1.36	8	19	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
60⅞	51½	NNGs 3.10a	5	46	57¼	56	56⅛—	⅛
22⅞	15⅞	NoSIPw 1.84	9	74	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
82½	73	NSraPw pf 7		z100	76	74	74 —	4¼
4⅞	2⅞	Northst .50e	7	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
29⅜	22¼	Northrs 1.60	6	34	27	26⅞	27 —	⅛
30	22⅞	Nrthp pf1.45		3	27	27	27 —	1
19¼	11⅛	NwstAirl .45	6	157	18½	18	18⅜	
40¼	34	NwtBnc 1.60	9	18	37½	37	37½+	½
19⅛	13¼	NwE cl1.20e	4	72	18⅜	18	18⅜—	⅛
28½	18⅜	Nwlind 1.20	3	202	26	25	25⅞—	½
14	8⅛	Nwstind wt		5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
84½	59	Nwind pfAS		2	78	78	78 —	1⅛
64	49½	Nwrin pf4.20		8	58¼	57½	58⅛—	⅛
12⅜	9	NwML 1.31e	6	34	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
46	34½	NwtSil 2.40a	9	110	44¼	43⅜	43⅞—	1⅛
26½	20⅜	Norton 1.70	5	29	24⅜	24	24⅜—	⅛
19⅜	10⅞	NortSim .40	10	292	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
44	25½	NortS pf1.60		10	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞—	½
15½	10⅛	NucorCp .28	3	12	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
26	16½	NVF 5.40t	1	73	24⅞	23½	23½—	1

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅝	5½	Oak Ind .40	3	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
15⅜	12⅜	OcciPet .50e	3	183	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
51	42	OccidPt pf 4		8	45⅜	44⅞	44⅞—	⅛
49¾	40⅜	OccIP pf3.60		6	43⅜	43¼	43⅜+	⅛
27½	22½	OccIP pf2.16		3	24	24	24 +	⅛
20½	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	63	17¼	17¼	17½	
16⅞	12⅞	OhioEd 1.66	8	71	13⅞	13⅜	13¼+	⅛
106	100½	OhE pf 10.76		z50	102	102	102 —	1½
81	76½	OhEd pf7.24		z50	75	72	72 —	7⅛
51	45	OhEd pf4.56		z10	49½	49½	49½—	1½
50	43	OhEd pf4.40		z100	47	47	47 +	1
12⅞	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	12	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
22⅜	18⅛	OklaGE 1.40	18	x34	20	19½	19½—	⅜
22½	17⅜	OklaNG 1.60	8	25	21¾	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
21⅛	14⅜	OlinCp 1.20	4	38	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞—	⅛
16⅜	13½	Olinkraft 1	4	30	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
10⅛	7⅜	Omark .50	4	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
12⅛	10	Opelika 1	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11½	7½	OrangR 1.20	9	31	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Orange .12	8	21	6⅛	6½	6⅜	
33	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	6	14	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
20½	11	OutMar 1.20	9	111	18⅜	17	17⅞+	⅝
11½	8	OutletCo .75	4	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
14⅛	9	OvernitT .80	5	15	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
12⅜	8¼	OverShip .15	4	10	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	
36⅛	25¼	OwenCn .88	14	209	34½	33⅛	33¼—	1½
40⅞	32	OwenIll 1.72	7	36	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
73	62½	OwnII pf4.75		2	68½	68	68½+	½

P - Q

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11⅞	PacAS 1.20a		27	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
23⅞	19¼	PacGas 1.88	6	393	20⅜	19⅜	20 —	⅛
19	14⅜	PacLtg 1.68	8	27	17⅞	17¾	17¾+	⅛
21	13¼	PacPetrl .75	8	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
18¼	14⅜	PacPw 1.60	8	52	17¼	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
15½	12⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	19	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z340	73	72⅛	72⅛	
6⅞	2½	Paine Webb		75	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13	8¼	PaiW pf1.30		4	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
4	2⅜	PalmBc .25	4	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
9¼	3	Pamida Inc	12	110	8⅜	8½	8⅛+	⅛
5⅜	2	PanAm Air		347	4¼	4	4	
33¼	27¼	PanhEP 2	7	42	30⅜	30	30¼+	⅜
9¼	6⅛	Paprcft .68b	5	21	7½	7⅜	7½	
12⅛	8⅜	Pargas .98	7	10	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
18¼	13¼	ParHan 1.12	5	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	¼
22¼	12¼	ParkPen .64	6	2	20½	20½	20½	
20½	14	Pasco Inc	7	589	20	15½	19¼+	3⅜
12½	6½	Payl nw .30	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9½	PeabGa .08r	11	23	17	16⅜	16⅞—	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Penn Cent		32	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
7⅜	3⅞	PennDix .24	5	5	6½	6⅜	6½—	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Penn Fruit		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
60⅛	36½	Penney 1.16	25	x484	54¼	52⅛	52⅛—	1⅛
20	15⅜	PaPwLt 1.80	6	167	18	18	18	
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z100	113½	113½	113½—	½
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z100	87	87	87	
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z120	85	84⅛	84⅛—	½
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z100	48¼	48¼	48¼+	¼
24⅛	17⅜	Pennwlt 1.36	9	43	24	23⅛	24 +	⅛
38½	31	Penwl pf2.50		3	38⅜	37⅜	38⅛+	1
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
21⅜	17	Pennzol 1.20	5	406	18½	17½	18 —	⅛
80	68½	Pennz pfB 8		4	77¼	76	76 —	2
27½	22	Pennz pf7.33		3	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	1½
6⅜	3⅜	PeopDrg .20	12	4	6	6	6	
36	30⅛	PeopGs 2.48	6	21	33⅜	33	33⅜+	⅛
61¼	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.40	16	54	58½	58	58⅛—	⅛
28⅛	16	PerkElm .28	28	71	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
23⅞	16⅜	PetInc 1.40	7	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
14½	11	PetInc pf 1		3	14	13⅞	14	
13⅜	10	PetInc pf.80		6	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅛
60	34	PetrieStr .80	20	4	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞+	⅜
17⅜	8⅜	Petrolan .44	7	75	15¼	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
19⅞	16½	Petrim 2.01e		21	17	16⅞	17 +	½
36⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	16	333	31⅜	30⅛	31⅛	
38⅛	29	PhelpD 2.20	7	25	37½	37¼	37⅜—	⅛
14⅜	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	7	133	12⅜	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z20	83	83	83	
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z190	73½	72	73½	
76	59⅜	PhilE pf7.85		z50	69	69	69 —	1
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z100	66½	66	66½+	2
44	33½	PhilE pf4.30		z40	38	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
21⅞	14⅛	PhilSub 1.30	7	4	20½	20½	20½+	⅛
50⅛	38	PhilMorr .90	15	382	47⅜	46⅜	47 —	⅛
5	2	Philips Ind		56	4⅛	4	4	
9⅜	5⅛	Phil Ind pf 1		2	8	8	8 +	⅛
46¼	37	PhilPet 1.60	7	485	38⅜	37⅜	38½—	⅛
6	3⅞	PhilVnH .40	28	13	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
16⅜	7⅜	Pickwk 1.29t	6	229	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
14½	9¼	PiedNG 1.28	5	14	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
4½	2⅛	Pier 1 Impri	13	40	4½	4	4½+	⅛
57½	36	Pillsbry 1.80	10	1591	53⅛	51	51 —	3¼
23⅞	19⅞	PionNG 1.20	8	14	20⅜	20	20¼+	⅛
16¼	11⅛	PitneyB .60	8	216	16⅜	15⅜	16	
15	13½	PittFrg .80b	28	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
50⅜	36⅜	Pittston .80a	8	228	49¼	48⅛	48⅞	
25⅛	12⅞	Pizza Hut	11	72	22¼	21⅜	21⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	8	29	3⅞	3⅜	3½	
4⅛	2¼	Playboy .12	7	9	3⅜	3⅛	3½	
16⅜	6⅜	Plessey .93e	5	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
7⅛	3⅛	PNB M .96e	7	10	5⅜	5½	5⅛—	⅛
26⅛	15	Polaroid .32	30	2765	26⅜	24⅛	25⅛+	1
10¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	16	232	8½	8	8⅛—	⅛
14⅜	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
18½	13⅛	Portec 1b	4	8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
17⅞	13⅜	PortGE 1.58	7	49	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
32	23⅛	Potlatn 1.40	5	28	32¼	32	32⅛+	⅛
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	7	35	10⅞	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
45	35⅛	PotEl pf4.04		z300	43½	42½	42½	
34⅜	26⅜	PotEl pf2.44		1	30	30	30 +	⅜
28⅛	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	6	136	26	25¼	25⅜—	⅛
9⅛	6	Premier .32	6	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
13⅜	10	Premr pf.98		3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
98⅛	78½	ProctGam 2	21	415	92	90	91 —	⅜
8⅛	6½	ProdRsh .30	4	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
28⅛	18⅛	Proler 1.40	2	10	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
6	4	PSA Inc	9	40	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
15⅜	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	8	63	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
16⅜	12	PSvEG 1.72	6	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
107½	104	PSE pf 12.25		z510	107½	107	107½	
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z30	94	94	94	
78	65	PSEG pf7.70		z10	73½	73½	73½—	⅛
15¼	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		2	14¼	14	14	
34⅜	29⅛	PSvInd 2.56	9	37	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
16	11½	PSvNH 1.64	6	48	14⅜	13¾	14⅞+	⅛
16⅛	11⅞	PSvNM 1.20	8	130	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
9½	3	Pubickr .19t	10	125	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅜
3⅜	2⅜	Pueblo In .30	8	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
24¾	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	22	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜+	⅛
49⅜	38	Pullmn 1.70	8	72	45½	44	45⅛+	1
12½	7⅜	PurexCp .88	7	21	11⅛	10¾	11	
3	1⅛	Purltn Fash		156	3	2½	2⅜+	⅛
28⅜	17⅛	Purolatr .96	9	11	27¼	27	27	
18½	12⅞	QuakOat .80	9	78	15⅞	15½	15½—	⅜
50¾	38⅜	QukOat pf 3		1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅛+	½
20	15	QuakStO .64	10	28	17¼	17	17 —	¼
6¼	4	Questor .25r		3	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
43¼	36	RalstonP .90	15	147	39⅜	39	39½+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada .12	13	175	4⅜	4½	4½—	⅛
10	7⅜	Ranco In .92	6	6	9⅜	9½	9½	
8½	5¼	RapidAm 1	9	16	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7¼	Raymint .40	6	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
34⅞	25¼	Raytheon 1	9	136	34¼	33⅛	33⅞+	⅛
19	10⅛	RCA 1	11	757	15⅜	15¼	15½	
52½	39	RCA cvpf 4		5	48	47¾	47¾—	⅛
42½	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z160	40½	40	40 —	½
3¼	1⅛	vjReadg Co		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	vjReadg 1pf		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
3⅜	1	vjReadg 2pf		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
20¾	15⅜	RdgBate .35	6	4	17½	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
4½	1⅜	Redman Ind		60	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
11	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	9	13	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅜
20⅜	16¼	Reed Tool	11	32	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	
20⅜	16¼	Red Tool	11	32	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	⅛
18½	15⅜	Reeves 1.88	4	32	18⅞	18	18⅛+	⅛
14	10¼	RaichCh .60	4	71	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
15⅞	10⅛	RelianEl .90	5	49	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8	4⅜	ReliaGrp .40		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
16¼	13	ReG pfC1.60		23	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
18¾	13¼	ReG pfB2.20		8	16⅜	16¼	16¼—	¼
3¼	1½	Republic Cp	5	109	2⅛	2½	2½	
12	8⅛	RepFinS .80	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
32½	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	162	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	
8⅜	4⅜	ResrvOil .12	8	353	8⅛	8¼	8½+	¼
18⅞	13⅛	RetailCred 2	8	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
30⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .32	14	31	28½	28	28⅛+	½
9⅝	6¼	RevCop .25e	3	66	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
70⅛	47⅜	Revlon 1.20	17	21	65⅜	64	64 —	1⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Rexham .20	4	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
18½	12⅜	Rexnrd 1.12	6	40	18	17⅜	17⅞+	⅛
38	22¾	Rexn pf2.36		8	30	29⅜	30	
56⅜	49½	Reylnd 2.88	8	130	54⅜	53⅛	53⅜—	⅛
63	52½	Reyln pf2.25		12	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
20¼	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	3	104	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
12½	5½	ReySec .50a	15	22	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
22⅞	13⅞	RichMer .64	10	93	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
14⅜	10⅜	Richmnd .80	6	41	11	10⅞	11	
12⅛	10⅛	RiegelT 1.20	4	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13⅛	8	RioGran .60	4	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
9¼	7½	RioGr pf.80		12	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
9⅜	4⅛	RiteAid .12	15	107	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
20	11½	RivianF .90	11	19	19¼	19	19¼+	⅛
14⅛	9	Robshaw .90	9	9	12	11⅞	12 —	⅛
16⅜	13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	6	13	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛+	⅛
15⅜	10½	Robins .24a	12	335	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	
15⅜	10⅜	RochG 1.24b	8	9	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
12⅞	10⅛	RochTel .76	8	45	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
7⅜	4⅞	Rockowr .4	10	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24	18⅞	Rockwlint 2	5	229	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅛
59	50	RkInt pf4.75		3	50¼	50½	50½—	½
21	17	RkInt pf1.35		2	17	17	17 —	⅛
70⅛	46½	RohmH 1.28	10	26	60⅜	60¼	60⅜+	⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Rohrlnd 4.0	6	17	8⅛	8	8	
19½	11⅛	Rollinsln .25	14	25	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
7¼	4⅞	Ronson .28	9	31	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13⅜	9⅛	Roper 1.10		x3	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
25¼	18	RorerA .90	12	34	23⅜	23	23⅛—	⅛
41⅛	27⅞	Rosario .40b	15	371	38⅛	37⅜	38 —	2⅛
12⅛	8⅛	RoyCCol .64	11	32	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
38⅛	24½	RoylD 2.71e	3	176	34⅞	34	34 —	1⅛
5¼	3⅛	Roylind .45t	9	35	4¼		4 —	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	RTE Cp .16	6	8	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
19⅛	14	Rubbrm .36	22	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
15⅜	11	Rucker .20	7	88	15	14⅜	14⅜—	⅜
9⅛	5⅜	RussTog .76	13	17	8⅜	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Ryder Sys		277	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛—	⅛

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
30½	25⅜	SabineR .56	8	18	26	25⅜	25⅜—	⅛
7¼	1½	Safegrd Ind	25	7	2⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
45⅛	34⅛	Safewy 1.80	14	168	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3	Saga Corp	7	28	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	
50	34¼	StJoeM 2.50	4	239	50¼	48⅛	48⅞+	⅛
12⅜	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	10	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
27⅜	22¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	7	26¼	25⅞	26 +	⅜
11⅞	6⅛	StPaulS .96e		17	11⅛	11	11 +	⅛
25½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	35	23	22½	22⅛—	⅛
5	3½	Salant .24b	5	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12¼	10¼	SanDGs 1.28	6	59	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
5⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		238	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
14½	8¼	Sangamo .70	5	8	11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
9½	5⅜	SJuanR .80t	5	10	7⅜	7½	7⅜+	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	SFeInd 1.80	6	56	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
8⅜	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		3	7⅜	7½	7⅜+	⅛
24⅛	18⅛	SanFeInt .38	9	99	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛+	⅛
8⅜	5⅛	SargWel .40	8	10	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
5¼	3⅛	Saul RlEst	6	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
8⅛	6⅜	SavanE .44r	5	17	6½	6⅜	6¼+	⅛
3¼	1⅜	SavA. Stop		18	2⅜	2⅜	2¼—	⅛
5	3	SavODr .15e	8	23	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
7	3¼	SavinB Mch	23	30	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
4¼	2⅜	Saxon Ind	10	49	3⅜	3½	3½—	
3⅛	2⅛	SCA. Svc	6	283	2⅜	2½	2⅜—	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Schaefer Cp	14	1	5	5	5 +	⅛
67⅛	45	SchergPl .30	26	246	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞—	⅜
27¼	15⅜	SchlitzBr .68	13	375	23	22¼	22⅜—	⅛
116⅛	91	Schlmb .90	26	359	108⅜	105⅛	105⅞—	2⅛
78	69	Schlumb wt		4	73⅛	72⅜	72⅜—	⅛
14⅜	9	SCM Cp .50	3	147	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
7⅜	4⅜	SCOAInd .48	5	2	7	7	7	
15⅜	8⅞	ScotLFd .64	4	2	14⅜	14½	14⅞+	⅛
15⅜	9⅜	ScottFets 1	8	55	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛—	⅛
11⅞	8¼	ScottFor .68	6	76	11⅜	11⅞	11½	
18	12⅛	ScottPap .68	8	87	16⅜	16¼	16½	
11⅛	5	Scottys 10	12	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
14¼	8⅜	ScovillMfg 1	7	31	12	11⅜	11⅞+	⅛
34⅛	25⅛	Scovil pf25.0		3	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	
4	4	ScudDuoVt		1	5	5	5 —	⅛
8½	7¼	Scud pf.82k		5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
15¼	10⅜	SeaCont .20	4	30	15⅜	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
31½	27	SeabCL 2.20	4	131	27⅞	26⅜	27 —	⅛
5½	2⅛	SeabWA .14t	18	19	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
37	29⅜	Seagram .80	13	16	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	
6½	3	Seagrv .25p	8	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
10	7	SealdPw .72	6	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼—	⅛
22¼	13⅞	SearleG .46	14	160	20	19½	19⅜—	⅛
69¼	48⅜	Sears 1.60a	19	1237	65½	62½	63 +	3
2⅜	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		107	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
29⅛	21⅛	Sedcolnc .18	9	19	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3¼	SvcCplnt .10	5	49	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
9¼	5½	Servomt .60	4	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Shakspre .28	7	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12⅛	5½	Shapell 1.0	6	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
48¼	39½	ShellOil 2.60	4	150	41¾	40⅞	41 —	⅛
24½	21⅛	ShellT 1.10e	3	12	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞+	⅛
8	4⅞	ShellrGl .56	4	50	7⅜	7	7⅛+	⅛
32⅛	24	ShellGl pf3		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
16	10⅜	ShllGl pf1.35		2	14	14	14 +	⅛
45⅛	34¼	SherwW 2.20	6	34	42⅛	42¼	42¼—	⅛
18½	8¼	SierrPac 9.2	6	31	10	9⅞	10	
17⅜	14⅛	SignalCo .90	2	102	16¼	15⅛	16 —	⅛
39	32½	Signal pf2.20		7	35	34½	35 —	⅛
16⅜	14	Signal pf 1		1	16	16	16 —	⅛
33½	25½	SignodeCp 1	10	8	32⅛	32	32 —	⅛
5½	2½	SimPrec .12	8	13	4⅜	4½	4½	
19½	12	Simm .88a	9	33	17	16½	16½—	⅛
14½	8¼	SimpPat .33	20	176	12	11⅜	12	
13⅜	9⅛	SingerCo .40		365	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
35	27½	Singr pf3.50		17	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	SkaggCo .60	9	42	18⅜	18	18⅛—	⅛
58⅛	53⅛	Skelly 1.20a	6	33	57⅜	57	57⅜+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Skil Corp	27	8	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
19⅛	14⅛	Skyline .24	51	85	18¼	18	18 —	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SmithAO .78	86	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
23¼	15⅛	Smithint .24	12	62	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞—	⅛
56⅜	43⅛	Smithkline 2	14	33	55	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
10½	5	SonyCp .02h	25	1213	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
36	29⅛	SooLin 4.50e	6	4	33½	33¼	33½—	⅛
14½	9¼	SCarEG 1.48	9	87	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8	Southdown	3	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
14½	9¼	SoestBkg .80	7	23	12½	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5⅜	SoestPS .96r	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19¼	17⅛	SoCalE 1.60	4	228	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
11	8⅜	SouthCo 1.40	7	600	10⅛	10	10	
28⅜	23⅜	SoInGE 2.28	7	4	26⅛	26	26	
50⅛	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	14	47¼	47¼	47⅛—	1
34	28¼	SoNETl 2.84	8	16	32¼	31⅞	32 +	⅛
31⅞	26⅜	Sou Pac 2.24	7	48	28½	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
49¼	40	Sou Ry 2.12	8	64	49⅜	48⅞	49⅜	
6¼	5⅜	Sou Ry pf.50		16	6	6	6	
27½	19⅛	SouthUGs 1.68	8	26	27⅜	27	27⅛+	⅛
24½	15⅜	Southld .40b	14	112	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜—	⅛
8⅜	4⅛	SwstFor .20	4	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
18⅛	12¼	SwtFl pf1.50		3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	SwstPSv .90	8	77	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
8⅛	5	Sparton .24	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅞	6⅞	SperryHut 1	7	222	9	8⅞	9	
36⅜	25⅜	SperryR .76	9	144	34⅛	33⅞	34 +	⅛
12⅜	5⅛	Sprague El	5	113	11⅜	10⅞	11 +	⅛
10⅜	8⅛	Spring M .75	6	18	9⅜	9¼	9½—	⅛
19½	14⅜	SquarD 1.10	12	66	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
41½	24⅜	Squibb .84	18	142	36⅞	35⅜	36⅛—	⅛
75½	40	StaleyMfg 2	8	40	70⅛	69⅛	69⅞+	⅛
23⅜	19⅛	StPoor 1.92a		48	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
67⅜	52½	StdBrands 2	15	82	61⅛	60	60 —	1⅛
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z50	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
45⅛	28⅛	StBPaint .32	30	35	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
27⅛	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	4	450	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
45⅛	36	StdOilInd 2	6	290	39¼	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
62	44½	StdOlOh 1.36	17	216	57⅜	56⅞	57⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40	3	8	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Standex .52	4	6	9	9	9 +	⅛
21	17⅜	StanWks .96	8	11	20	19⅞	20 —	⅛
8½	5	Stanray .60	6	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	1	17	17	17 —	¼
4¼	1½	StaMut Inv	2	18	3	3	3	
12	9⅛	StaMS 1.10e		3	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
59½	40	StaufCh 2.20	7	100	55⅜	54⅛	54⅞+	⅛
55	39⅛	Stau pf1.80a		2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4⅜	Sterchi .48	7	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25½	16⅜	SterDrug .70	15	135	20	19½	19⅜—	⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .12	10	244	16⅜	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
14½	9⅛	StevensJ .88	4	88	12⅜	12	12⅛+	⅛
23⅜	17	StewWa 1.92		6	21⅛	21	21⅜+	⅛
17¼	13⅛	StokVC 1.10	5	21	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜—	⅛
12½	10⅜	StokVC pf 1		z580	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
52	37⅛	StoneWeb 2	8	8	45⅜	45¼	45⅜+	⅛
11	8⅛	StoneCon .68	2	20	10	10	10 —	⅛
16⅜	9⅜	Stop Shop 1	5	9	15⅜	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
17⅜	13⅜	StorerBdq 1	8	95	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
9⅜	6⅛	StridRite .70	6	2	9	9	9	
26¼	16	StuWor 1.32	18	20	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
20⅜	16	StW pfA1.40		6	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Suave Shoe	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14	11⅜	SubnPro .88	5	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
8⅜	4⅛	SuCrest .20a		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14¼	10⅛	Sun Chm .40	9	4	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
37½	31⅛	SunOil 1r	4	99	32	31½	31½—	⅛
40½	34⅛	Sun O pf2.25		122	34	33⅛	34 —	⅛
18	11⅜	Sunbeam 1	9	230	17⅜	17¼	17⅛—	⅛
20⅛	12⅜	Sundstrd .80	7	33	20⅜	19⅜	20⅛+	⅛
14⅜	9	SunshMf .48	12	135	11	10⅛	10⅞—	⅛
22	15	SupValu .98	7	173	21	20⅛	21	
191¾	153	Supr Oil 1.40	11	28	175	173½	173½—	2
5¼	3	SupmkG .28	5	11	4⅛	4¼	4¼—	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Superscpe	3	13	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛+	⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Sutro Mtge	8	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅞	4	Swank .48	5	11	5⅜	5⅛	5½	
20¼	12½	Sybron .72	16	34	17⅞	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
38⅜	28	Sybrn pf2.48		5	35	33⅜	35 +	1
5⅜	3	Systron Don	27	20	4⅜	4½	4⅜—	⅛

T

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24	11⅛	TaftBrd .60	7	88	22⅜	21⅜	22 +	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅜	5	Talley .60	6	61	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		4	10	10	10 —	⅛
13⅜	9½	TampaE .96	9	68	12⅞	12¼	12⅞+	⅛
34	11⅜	Tandy Corp	12	127	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜—	⅛
6⅜	4	Tappan .20		24	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
7½	4⅜	Technicolr	5	18	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅜	5	Technicon	15	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
33	18⅛	Tektronx .20	10	34	30¼	29⅜	30¼+	⅛
6	2⅜	Telecor .25	5	9	5	4⅜	5 +	⅛
15	10⅛	Teledyn .32t	8	49	10⅜	10½	10⅛—	
57⅛	48⅛	Teledyn pf 6		1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
5	1½	Teleprmpt		238	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp		198	2	1⅞	1⅞	
24⅞	21⅛	Tenncno 1.58	6	113	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
91⅞	81	Tennc pf5.50		4	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛—	4½
2⅜	1½	Tennco wt A		73	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
91⅞	81	Tennc pf5.50		4	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13½	TesoroP .40	3	156	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21⅜	Texaco 2a	4	1396	23⅞	23⅜	23½—	
38½	28¼	TexCom .98	12	4	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
32⅜	26⅛	TexETr 1.78	7	152	27⅜	27	27⅛—	⅛
30⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.76	6	28	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
29⅛	23⅛	TexsgIf 1.20	6	161	29	28⅛	29	
14	8⅜	Texasind 1b	13	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
96¾	61	TexInst 1	23	181	91½	90⅛	90⅞—	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Texas Intl	5	78	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
21½	15½	TexOGs .61b	9	142	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	TexUt 1.24	9	757	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
5½	2⅜	TexfI Ind		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
20¼	12⅛	Textron 1.10	7	58	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		5	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15	Textr pf1.40		6	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Thiokol .70	4	x27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
38⅛	25⅛	ThomBet .72	16	42	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
9	5	Thomin .40b	9	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6⅜	4⅛	ThomJW .48	25	16	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅜	10⅛	TI Corp 1	11	66	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
34½	30⅛	TidwatM .60	7	20	32	31⅛	32 +	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Tigerin .48e	9	71	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
36¼	24⅜	TimeInc 2	7	50	37	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
18⅜	10¼	TimeMir .50	10	32	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
33⅛	24¼	Timkn 1.80a	6	23	32⅛	32	32 —	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Tish Rlty		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7¼	5⅛	Toddd Shipyd		27	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
20	16⅛	ToledoEd 2	6	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
8⅜	6½	TonkaCp .40	4	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	TootRol .40b	8	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13½	TraneCo .95	10	36	17¼	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
30½	27⅛	TranUn 1.56	9	48	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	1
12½	5⅛	Trans W Air		203	10⅛	9⅛	10 —	⅛
16¼	11⅜	TWA pf 2		6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17⅛	7¼	TranWE .15	4	9	9⅝	9½		
9	6	Transam .30	13	409	8¼	8		
21½	17½	TraInc 1.48a		13	18⅛	18¼		
7¾	6	Transcn .45	5	78	6½	6½		
7⅜	4⅞	TranOh .28r	5	7	7	7		
17⅜	12⅝	Transwy 1.40	5	57	15⅜	15⅛		
25⅛	19⅜	Travlrs 1.28	7	152	21½	21⅛		
36	28	Travler pf2		7	33	33		
7⅜	4⅜	TRE Corp		39	6⅞	6⅝		
19⅜	14	TriCon 1.75e		82	18¾	18½		
4⅛	2⅜	TriSou Mtge		4	3	2⅞		
16	11⅜	Trielod .90a	3	5	14⅝	14½		
10⅜	5⅝	TrianPtc .40	8	26	8½	8½		
16⅛	9¼	Trinity .96	4	35	15¼	14½		
27⅜	13⅜	Tropica .20e	10	81	21	20⅞		
20⅜	14⅜	TRW In 1.20	6	185	18¼	17⅞		
55	48⅜	TRW pf4.30		2	54¼	54½		
57½	47⅝	TRW pf4.40		5	54	55		
10⅛	7⅝	TucsonG .96	4	76	9⅜	9		
10⅜	5⅝	TwenCen .40	10	276	10¼	9⅞		
16⅜	8⅝	TycoLb .10e	9	52	13⅞	13½		
20⅜	10½	TylerCp .60	4	4	16⅝	16⅛		

U

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20	10⅜	UAL In .60a	5	339	19⅝	19⅛		
21¼	13⅜	UAL pf.40		1	19	19		
20⅜	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	4	17¾	17⅝		
14⅜	10⅜	UGI Cp 1.32	6	2	12⅛	12⅛		
11⅞	8⅝	UMC Ind 1	6	41	10¼	10		
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		1	2¼	2⅛		
10½	9⅜	Unarco .30	3	7	10⅛	10		
9⅛	6⅝	UnBanc .64b	6	40	8⅝	8¼		
56	37¾	UnCamp 2	9	38	53¼	52¾		
55¼	40	UnCarb 2.40	6	678	54¼	53½		
12½	8	UnCom 1.32	8	48	11⅞	11½		
6¼	2½	Union Corp	15	34	5⅝	5⅛		
11⅜	9⅜	Un Elec 1.28	8	162	11⅛	10⅞		
80	67⅜	UnEl 7 1pf 8		3	78½	78		
26¾	24¾	UnEl pf2.72		12	25	25		
4½	2½	Un Fidelity	10	8	3⅜	3⅛		
39⅜	34⅜	UnOCal 1.98	4	x205	36¼	35⅞		
52	44⅝	UOCa pf2.50		x21	46¾	46		
73⅜	62	UPacCp 2.80	12	185	69¼	67½		
18⅝	11	UnPac pf.47		3	12	12		
3⅛	1⅜	Uniona Inc		11	2	2		
9	6⅛	Uniroyal .70	5	214	8¼	8		
42⅜	31⅜	UnitAircft 2	6	237	39⅜	38½		
105	86¼	Unit Air pf 8		14	102	100¾		
8	3⅝	Unit Brands		56	6⅝	6⅛		
8⅝	5⅜	UnBrnd pfA		6	7¼	7¼		
7½	6	UnitCp .70e		12	7½	7⅜		
8⅜	4¾	U FinCal .20	5	15	6⅞	6⅝		
10	6⅝	UnGasP .60	6	60	8⅛	7⅞		
22⅜	19⅜	U Illum 2.32	4	13	20¾	20		
9⅝	6⅝	UnitInd .36b	6	3	8¼	8⅛		
4⅝	1⅞	UnitInns .10		3	3⅝	3⅝		
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	11	11⅛	11		
15½	12⅝	UnMM 1.40	4	8	14	13¾		
13¼	8	Un. Nuclr		31	10½	10⅛		
2⅝	1¼	UnitPK Min		39	2¼	2⅛		
8	6	UnitRefg .40	3	7	7¼	7⅛		
32¾	25½	USFldG 2.48	14	28	31⅞	31½		
15⅜	10¼	USFoS 1.50e		5	14⅞	14⅝		
21¼	14⅝	USGyps 1.60	11	145	19	18½		
25¾	20	USGy pf1.80		29	25	22½		
7½	2⅜	US Home	22	367	6⅛	5⅞		
5	2½	US Ind .46r	9	82	4¼	4⅛		
14	9⅜	USLeasg .24	9	18	10	9⅝		
4⅞	2½	US RltyInv	33	24	4⅛	4		
10⅞	7⅜	US Shoe .95	6	19	9⅞	9⅝		
59½	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	626	56¼	55		
18⅝	13⅜	USTobac .90	11	26	18⅝	18⅜		
15¾	12⅝	UniTel 1.08	9	284	14⅛	14½		
1⅝	7-16	UniTel wt		9	13-16	13-16		
20⅜	16½	UnTl fpf1.50		1	18⅞	18⅝		
7½	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	7	6¾	6⅝		
23¾	16⅞	UnivarCp 1	3	24	22	21⅜		
36⅞	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	34	35⅝	35¼		
15	11¼	UOP .90	4	232	13	12½		
53	30	Upjohn .96	36	481	39⅜	39¼		
16⅞	10	USLIFE .20	7	421	10⅜	13½		
10½	8½	UsifeF .96e		1	10	10		
19½	10	USM sfpf1.20	4	16	17¼	17⅛		
24½	19⅝	USM pf2.10		6	22⅝	22½		
16½	14½	USM pf1.50		z100	15⅝	15⅜		
67½	38½	UtahIntl 1	18	128	60	57⅞		
26⅜	23⅜	UtahPL 2.36	8	26	26¼	26⅜		
23⅜	17	UV Ind 1b	3	83	21½	20½		

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10⅜	6½	Varian .20	8	25	9⅞	9⅝		
27⅜	24	Veeder 1.22	6	3	24½	24⅜		
4⅝	3	Vendo Co		13	4⅝	4⅝		
4½	2	Venice .20	7	2	4	4		
14⅜	11	VestSec 1.25		19	12⅝	12½		
32¼	21½	Vetco Offsh	12	95	26	25⅞		
20¼	13⅞	VF Corp 1	9	71	23¾	23½		
6⅛	2¾	Viacom Int	8	26	6	5⅞		
6⅝	4½	VictCmp .50	10	x15	5⅝	5⅜		
12½	8⅝	VaEPw 1.36	7	313	10⅝	10½		
47⅜	40	VaEP pf4.80		30	46	46		
7⅜	3⅛	Vornado Inc	5	62	7	6⅞		
12⅝	8⅝	VSI Corp .60	5	2	12½	12⅛		
30⅜	23⅛	VulMat 1.80	6	4	30¼	30	30	

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅜	15⅜	Wachova .36	8	35	16⅜	15⅞	16	
4⅜	2⅛	Wachovl Rlt		8	3⅛	3⅛	3	
12⅞	10	Walgreen 1	11	7	11⅞	11⅜	11	
44	35⅜	WlkrA 1.40a	11	53	35⅜	35	35	
21	14⅜	WallBus .55	9	66	21¼	21⅛	21	
9	6	WalMur .60	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8	
20⅛	14½	WalMart .12	19	1	18¼	18⅛	18	
13⅛	6⅛	WangL .08e	10	47	12	10⅞	11	
9⅛	4⅜	Ward Foods	46	4	7⅜	7⅛	7	
9⅛	7⅛	Warnaco .80	6	13	8⅜	8½	8	
14⅜	8⅛	WrnCom .48	5	86	12⅜	12⅛	12	
29	17	WrnC pf1.25		4	27⅛	27	27	
36⅛	25	WarnL .84	15	575	30⅜	29⅜	29	
19¼	13⅜	Warn S 1.20	8	8	18	18	18	
18	12	WashGs 1.88	6	24	16⅜	16⅛	16	
29⅛	23⅛	Washl pf2.50		1	27⅛	27⅛	27	
15⅜	12⅜	WashStl 1a	3	4	14⅜	14⅛	14	
19⅜	16⅛	WasWat 1.52	9	9	18⅛	18⅛	18	
9⅛	4	Waste Mgmt	9	72	8⅛	8	8	
23½	13⅜	WatknJ .30a	12	32	19⅜	19⅛	19	
4⅛	3	WayGos .40	16	7	4	4	4	
15½	10⅛	WayG pf1.60		1	14⅛	14⅛	14	
5⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4	
14⅜	10⅛	Wean pf.63k		2	14	14	14	
6⅛	4⅛	Weatfrd .40		8	5⅛	5⅛	5	
4⅜	2⅛	Webb Del E	9	13	3⅜	3⅛	3	
9⅜	6⅛	WellMcL .60	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8	
20	15	WelsMkt .40	5	3	18⅛	18⅛	18	
1⅜	⅜	Welbilt Corp		20	1⅛	1⅛	1	
17⅜	12⅜	WellFgo .96	6	39	15⅜	15⅛	15	
7	3⅜	WellFM .90e	27	22	6	5⅞	5	
12	8⅛	WescoF .60	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11	
52	46	WIPP pf4.50		z110	49	48⅛	49	
30	18⅛	WstPtPep 2	6	91	29⅛	29	29	
9⅛	5⅛	WnAirL .40a	5	162	7⅛	7⅛	7	
24	15⅜	WnBnc 1.40	6	98	22⅛	22	22	
11⅜	7⅜	WnCo NAm	12	27	10⅛	10	10	
8⅛	6	Wn Pac Ind	4	5	7	7	7	
13⅛	8⅛	WnPubth .80	5	17	12⅜	12⅛	12	
14⅛	9⅛	WnUnion 1.40	58	128	13⅜	13	13	
42⅛	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	39⅛	38⅜	38	
45	32⅛	WnUn pf4.90		2	41	41	41	
15⅛	9⅛	WestgEl .97	44	675	13⅜	13⅛	13	
27	19⅛	Wstvco 1.40	4	40	24⅜	24¼	24	
16⅜	12	Weybrg 1.28	6	6	15⅛	15½	15	
35⅜	27⅜	Weyerhr .80	15	547	33⅜	32⅜	32	
14⅛	10⅜	WhelFry .40	8	x36	12⅛	12⅛	12	
68	62⅛	WhelLE 5.75		z20	61	61	61	
29	18	WhelP 1.05e	1	37	25	24⅛	24	
50⅛	41	WhelPlt pf 5		z30	48	47⅛	48	
25⅛	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	34	141	23⅛	23⅛	23	
15	8⅛	WhitCon .80	4	35	14	13⅜	13	
10⅛	7⅛	WhiteM .40e	3	34	8⅛	8⅛	8	
3⅛	1⅛	Whittaker	8	73	2⅛	2⅛	2	
13⅛	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	7	60	11⅛	11⅛	11	
4	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	7	4	3⅜	3⅛	3	
32½	25⅛	WilmsCo .60	8	476	32⅛	30⅛	30	
45⅛	29⅛	WilmsCo wt		36	44⅛	43⅛	44	
39	27⅛	WinnDx 1.32	12	22	34⅛	34⅛	34	
6⅛	3⅛	Winnebago		48	5⅛	5⅛	5	
24⅛	22⅛	WiscEl 1.84	9	29	24	23⅛	23	
15	11⅛	WiscPS 1.32	8	12	14	13⅛	14	
27	17⅛	Witco 1.20	5	11	20⅛	20⅛	20	
2⅜	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	7	9	2⅛	2⅛	2	
10⅛	6⅛	Wometco .56	7	87	10⅛	9⅛	10	
10⅛	7	WoodsCp .48	5	13	9⅛	9⅛	9	
14⅛	9⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	221	13⅛	13⅛	13	
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		12	22	21⅛	21	
6	2⅛	World Airw	3	797	6⅛	6	6	
56	41⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	12	7	55⅛	55⅛	55	
5⅛	3⅛	Wurlitzer		9	5⅛	5⅛	5	
4	1⅛	Wyly Corp		14	3⅛	3⅛	3	

X

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
81¼	50¼	XeroxCp 1	16	970	68¾	66½	67¼	
10⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	3	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

Y - Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10⅜	4⅛	Yates Ind	5	48	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
13	9⅜	YngSDr .60a	6	2	11½	11½	11⅝	
15½	9⅜	ZaleCorp .76	6	1	14	14	14	
28⅛	23⅛	Zapata .80	3	22	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
58	50	Zapata pf 2		1	49⅜	48⅛	48⅛	
6	2⅜	Zayre Corp	3	105	5⅜	4⅛	5⅛	
19¼	10	ZenithRad 1	27	96	17⅜	17	17⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Zorn Ind .36	10	75	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Gold Markets

April 4, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	174.60	173.65	—1.95
Zurich	176.00	173.50	—2.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	177.62	177.16	—2.50

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

German Swiss

Not available.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

April 4, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	174.60	173.65	—1.95
Zurich	176.00	173.50	—2.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	177.62	177.16	—2.50

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).

Indexed value 1,170 —3.33

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dillon Read & Co. — International Bankers.

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4xDM 150.000
7xDM 100.000
10xDM 80.000
14xDM 60.000
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4xDM 30.000
34xDM 20.000
52xDM 10.000
225xDM 8.000
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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	42.50
Albert Heijn	89.50
Algembank	323
Amrobank	78.30
A'dam	170
Fokker	45.70
Heineken	152.50
H.V.A	56.40
Holl-Am-H	57.50
Hoogovens	58.40
K.L.M.	57
Philips new	26.50
Robeco	164.80
Rolinco	114.10
Royal Dutch	84
Unilever	105.80
Van Ommer	270
Ver Mach	176

Brussels

Arbed	4,300
Brux-Lamb	1,940
Cock Ougree	1,300
Electrobel	5,710
GB-Inno-BM	2,060
Hoboken	3,900
Pétrofina	4,465
Ph. Gevaert	1,160
Soc. Générale	2,630
Solvay	2,530
Un Minière	1,376

Frankfurt

AEG	80.50
BASF	156.40
Bayer	130.50
Commerzbk	214.30
Cont. Gummi	79.50
Daimler	304.80
Demag	179
DutBank	329
DresdeBk	250
Gels Aktier	85.50
Hoesch	56.20
Karfadt	445
Kaufhof	257
KHD	123
Lufthansa	63.50
Mannesmann	236
Metallgesell	250
Neckermann	114.50
Rheinstahl	64
RWE new	128.50
Schering	416
Siemens	273.60
Thyssen	80
Veba	121.70
Volkswagen	109

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.16
Anglo-Am	£24.00
Barclay Bk	2.32
Beecham Gr	2.17
BICC	1.11
Boots	1.85
Bowater	1.10
Brit-Am Tob	3.00
Brit. Oxyg	0.39
Brit. Pet	2.47
BLMC	0.07¼
Burmah	0.41
CadburySch	0.38
Chartered	1.39
Courtaulds	1.05
Daggafont	0.17
DeBeer D	2.42
Decca Rec	1.76
Distillers	1.16½
Dunlop	0.43
E Musiind	1.00
GEC	1.12
FreeStGed	£27.50
GKN	2.18
Glaxo Gr	4.06
Gt Un St	1.64
Guinness	1.00
Hawker-Sidd	2.84
Hudson Bay	£11⅞
Imp Chem	2.25
Imps	0.59
Mar&Spen	1.86
MetalBox	2.17
Nichols	0.30
Plessey	0.68
Rand Mines	2.55
Rank Org	1.80
Royal Dutch	£25.00
R.T.Z.	1.33
Shell	2.31
Thorn (A)	1.58
Tube Invest	2.34
Union Carb	4.60
Vickers	1.27
War L3½	£26⅞
West Deep	£18.50
West Drief	£45.50
West Hold	£36.50
West Min	1.61
Woolworth	0.43
ZCI	0.61

Milan

Bastogi	1,561
Erba	3,880
Ercole Marell	699
Fiat	1,139
Finsider	351
Generall	66,490
IFI	2,600
Italgas	570
Italsider	640
LaRines	101.25
Montedis	709
Olivetti	1,183
Pirelli	803
Snia Visco	1,635
Terni	86

Paris

Air Liquide	350
Alimentaire	67
BSN	579
Carrefour	2,270
Cim Lafarge	187.50
Citroën	51
Cle Bancaire	430.80
CFP	134.90
CGE	314.50
CCF	135.50
Ferodo	295
L'Oréal	825
Mach Bull	36
Michelin	1,094
Moët-Henn	549
Moulinex	272.50
Nickel (Le)	84
Paribas	149
PUK	129.50
Penarroya	59.50
Perrier	118
Peugeot	262.90
Rh Poulenc	142
Sacilor	89
St Gobain	140.90
Suez	263
Télémécan.	945
Thomson	196
Usinor	93.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,220
B Boveri	1,095
Ciba-Geigy	1,585
Cr Suisse	2,625
Fischer	585
HofRocheN	9,300
Nestlé	3,000
Sandoz	1,975
Sté B Suisse	X[illegible]
Sulzer	2,775
U.B. Suisse	2,925

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	101¼	102½
Amax 8-76	100¾	101¾
Amax 8¾-86	98	99
Asahi 10¼-80	103¾	104¼
ASEA 8½-86	94¼	95¼
Ashland 8-87	90½	91½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93½	94½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99½	100½
BFCE 9-82	99½	100½
Barclay Bk 8¼-86	93½	95½
Bergen 8-87	91¾	92¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	102½	103½
Borregaard 8¾-86	94	95
Burlingt 7¾-87	89½	90½
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97¾	98¾
Carrier 8-87	89¾	90¾
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	94½	95½
CN Rhone 10-80/82	102½	103½
Cons Food 7½-91	86½	87½
Conoco 8-86	94¼	95¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93	94
Copen Com 7¾-87	85	86
Copen Tel 8½-86	93½	94½
Corning 8½-86	99	100
Cut Ham 8-87	90½	91½
Dana 8-87	90¼	91¼
Denmark 9-82	101¾	102¾
Denmark 7½-90	85	86
Dow Cor 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
E.D.F 8½-86	97½	98½
EIB 9½-85	100	101
Ericsson 9¼-85	102	103
Esso 7½-76	99½	100½
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¾	98¾
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88	89
Gen Mills 8-86	95¾	96¾
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101½	102½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101	102
G.H.H. 7¾-88	86½	87½
Granges 8½-89	90½	91½
GTE 8¼-86	94½	95½
Haas 8-78	101½	102½
Haas 8¾-86	100	101
Helsinki 8¾-86	94	95
Intl Util 8¼-82	94¼	95¼
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
Marubeni 9¼-82	101	102
Michelin 7½-88	84	85
Monsanto 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	93	94
NrgKomBk 7½-87	88	89
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97	98
Ontario 8¼-86	98	99
Oslo 8¼-86	94½	95½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	100	101
Owens Corn 9-86	100	101
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102	103
Pac.Light 8-88	90½	91½
Papua 9½-83	100	101
Pennwalt 8-87	90	91
PhilMorris 8-78	102	103
PhilMorris 8½-86	100	101
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98	99
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88½	89½
Queensld 8½-86	93½	94½
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Richardson 8¾-85	100	101
S.A.S. 8-85	90	91
Scanraff 8⅝-88	95½	96½
Scott 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
Singer 11-77	100	101
Skandin. 10¼-81	104	105
SNCF 9¼-81	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-80	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-88	98½	99½
Sybron 8-87	90	91
Tenneco 7½-79	97½	98½
Tenneco 7¾-87	83½	84½
Textron 7¾-87	84	85
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-87	103	104
TokyoCur 8⅝-88	92	93
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
T.R.W. 8¾-8	94	95
Union Oil 7-79	98¾	99¾
Union Oil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	92	93
Volvo 9½-85	99	100
Volvo 8-87	89½	90½
Ashland 5-88	73	75
Beatrice 6¼-91	101	103
Beatrice 4½-92	86½	88½
Borden 6¾-91	97½	99½
Borden 5-92	87	89
BroadHale 4⅞-87	71½	72½
Carnation 4-88	82	84
Chevron 5-88	87	89
Chrysler 4¾-88	54	56
Chrysler 5-88	60	62
Conf Tel 5½-88	82	84
Cumm In 6¼-88	80	82
Dart Ind 4⅜-88	75	77
EastKodak 4½-88	104	106
Econ Lab 4⅝-87	80½	82½
Firestone 5-88	76½	78½
Ford 6-86	80	82
Ford 5-88	69	71
Gen Elec 4¾-85	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85	87
Gen Food 4⅝-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-82	80½	82½
Gillette 4⅝-87	76	78
Gould 5-87	72	74
Halliburt 4½-87	106½	108½
Honeywell 6-86	78	80
ITT 4⅝-87	68½	70½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	83½	85½
McDerm 4¾-87	109½	111½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	107	109
Nabisco 5¾-88	88	90
Owens Ill 4½-87	82	84
Penney JC 4½-87	81	83
Phil Lamp 4⅝-83	95½	97½
R.C.A. 5-88	72½	74½
Revlon 4⅝-87	92½	94½
Sperry 4¼-88	82	84
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	84½	86½
Texaco 4¼-88	71	73
UnCarb 4¾-82	99	101
WarnLam 4½-87	90	92
WarnLam 4¼-88	78	87
Xerox 5-88	70	72

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Am Tob 5¼-88	104½	106½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.93	88.21	95.22
Previous	98.01	88.49	95.54

Currency Rates

April 4, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4155	5.7790	101.39*	57.0850*	38.04y	—	6.89*	94.37*	44.07*
Brussels (c)	34.965	83.875	14.7760	8.275	5.535*	14.513	—	13.697	6.40
Frankfurt	2.3780	5.6880	—	56.15*	3.735x	98.14*	6.763*	93.65*	43.35*
London (z)	2.39525	—	5.6675	10.1230	1517.5	5.76975	83.825	6.1230	13.09¾
Milan	633.85	1517.45	267.36	149.77	—	262.88	18.105	247.57	115.84
Paris	4.3350	10.1275	178.635*	—	6.6735x	175.400*	12.0662*	165.350*	77.200*
Zurich	2.562	6.1339	107.82*	60.61*	0.4043*	105.99*	7.31*	—	46.8*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4800; Escudo: 24.43; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.175; Schilling: 16.71; Sw. krona: 3.8590; Yen: 293.15; Belgian financial franc: 36.675.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Herald Tribune

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	3⅛	AAV Cos .25	3	4	4⅛	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
	1⅛	Acme Haml	14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅞	Acme Prec	5	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	1⅞	Action Ind	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	¾	Adam Russl	10	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	6	AdobeO .05e	9	75	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ½
	2	A&EPlast P	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	½	Aegis Corp	6	12	1	15-16	1	+1-16
	⅝	Aerodex Inc		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
	2⅛	AeroFlo .15c	17	2	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	1½	AffilCap .08t	8	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16	¼	Affil Cap wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	
	3⅛	Affil Hap .20	9	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
	5⅛	AffilPub .24e	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	4⅞	AirbFrt .62e	7	88	8⅝	8	8⅝	— ⅛
	3½	Airpax Elec	4	10	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
	15⅝	AlaxMag 1a	7	13	38	35¼	38	+ 2¾
	17	AlanW 1.25e	2	4	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
	2⅞	Alaska Airl	6	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	5⅛	Alcoic .12e	6	26	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅞
	3⅞	Aileghy Airl	6	28	4	3⅞	4	
	⅞	AllegA wtN		3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
	1⅞	Allied Art	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	9-16	Altec Corp	8	33	¾	11-16	¾	
	2¼	Altec Crp pf		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	6½	AlterFds .50	4	54	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	3⅜	AMAX wt		12	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	
	1⅛	Amco Ind	3	10	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
	2½	AHessLL wt		8	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
	5	AmBiltrt .50	9	2	6	6	6	
	5½	ACentrl .20b	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
	2¼	Am Fletch		5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
	9⅛	A GerPd .30	8	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
	3¼	Am Int Pict	4	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	3⅛	A Israel .27r	2	11	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	1⅞	AmMot Inns		20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	2⅛	A Plan 10.2t		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	2⅛	Am Prec .15	5	11	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
	1⅛	Am Rlty Tr		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1-16	AmRltyT wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
	1½	Am Recreat		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	2	A SafEq .11t	6	11	3	3	3	
	2¾	A Techin .12	25	14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	4⅝	AMIC Cp	6	25	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
	1⅝	AndreR .06e	24	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	4	41	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	4¼	Anixter .16	3	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
	1½	Anken .10e	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅞	Anthony .38t	5	14	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
	12⅛	Aquit Co .30	17	57	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
	5	Ariz CL .10e	5	4	6	5⅞	6	
	6⅝	Armin Cp	5	420	16⅞	15	16⅝	+ 1½
	2¾	Arrow Elect	3	17	4⅜	4	4⅜	— ⅛
	3⅛	Arundel .49t		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	6⅝	Asamera .25	7	54	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	AshlOil Can	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	4⅝	Aspro .40b	4	5	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
	2⅞	Atalnta .42e	7	10	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
	½	Atco Ind	27	5	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
	¾	ATI Inc		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	½	AtlcoMtg wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	6¼	Atl Richf wt		21	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	6	Atlas CM B	6	41	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
	½	Atlas Cp wt		1	1	1	1	
	12⅞	AugatInc .15	14	12	17½	17	17	— ⅝
	10⅛	Austral Oil	8	27	11⅛	11	11	
	4⅛	AutoTrn .58t	21	9	6¼	5⅞	6¼	
	1⅛	Auto Bldg	19	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅝	Autmat Rad	22	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	21⅜	AutoSw .84a	10	3	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	4	10	18	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
	3	AVX Corp	24	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
		B						
	4	BaldwS .32a		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		3	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
	4⅝	BanstrCll Ll		28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	2	Barnes Eng		1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Barry R .28t	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	4¾	BarryWr .48	5	14	6⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	1¼	Bartell Med		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	2½	Barth Sp .20	10	2	3	3	3	
	4½	BasinPet Cp	5	76	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅞
	7⅝	BayrkUt .72		1	8½	8½	8½	
	1⅛	Bell Ind .88	4	x18	2	2	2	
	13-16	Belscot Ret	5	3	1½	1½	1½	
16	⅛	BenStMg wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	— ⅛
	1⅜	Benrus Crp	6	12	3¼	3	3¼	
	1⅛	Berg Ent		3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	⅞	BergRlt .30e	3	18	1⅛	1½	1½	
	⅛	BergRlt wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	
	2¼	Berg Bruns	10	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
	1½	BernzOmat		13	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	3½	Bertea .12r	5	7	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
	2½	BervenC .12	17	83	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
	1	Beverly Ent		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
	5¼	Bic Pen .36	8	2	8¼	8	8	
	3⅛	BigV Supmk	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	9¾	BinkMf .88a	5	2	11½	11½	11½	
	5⅞	BinnySm .60	9	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅝
	1⅛	Blount .88	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	3	5	2	2	2	
	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	4	7	4½	4½	4½	
	5	BoltBer .20e	6	8	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¼
	4½	Bowne .20	7	8	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
	9⅞	BowVall .10	26	20	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
	7⅞	Brad Ragan	8	68	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
	6½	BradfCm Sy	26	21	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
	10	Brascn A 1b	3	132	12⅛	12	12½	— ⅛
	10	BraunEn .52	4	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	19¼	Brewer 1.20	3	119	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅝
	11-16	BroDart Ind	37	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
	1⅛	BrodySt .05e		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
	2¼	BrownCo wt		5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	4¼	Buell In .30b	5	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ½
	3⅛	Buildex .32	4	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	7¼	Bundy 1.08		26	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	1⅛	Burgess Ind	9	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
	5¼	BurnsInt .60	8	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	6	Butlerint .50	3	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	14¼	Buttes G Oil	5	29	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
		C						
	1⅜	Cablcom Gn	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
	1¾	Cagles In A		1	2½	2½	2½	
	6¼	Caldor .15b	6	21	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
	3⅛	Calcomp	4	23	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
	2⅛	Cal Life Cp	6	1	3	3	3	
	2⅞	Cam Ch .25e	5	17	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
	9⅞	Campin .40r	3	17	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— 1
	1⅜	CdnExp GO	17	7	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞	—1-16
	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	27	3	4⅜	4 9-16	4⅝	+1-16
	⅝	CdnHydr .25	7	1	5½	5½	5½	
	5⅛	Cdn Javelin	75	72	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	2 13-16	CdnMarc .15	7	33	3¼	3 3-16	3 3-16	—1-16
	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	28	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	6⅝	Cdn Occiont	9	2	8½	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
	21¼	Cdn SuprOil	9	34	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅞
	1⅛	Capehart Cp	2	38	1⅝	1½	1½	
	1⅛	Capital Res		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	18	Carb Ind .60	5	17	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ¾
	2¼	Caressa .02	6	25	4	4	4	
	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	16	73	72¼	73	+ 1¾
	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z180	52	51½	52	
	⅜	Carr wt		35	1⅛	1	1⅛	
	1¼	Carrols Dev		51	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
	11⅛	CastlFd 1.20		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Castleton In		5	1½	1½	1½	
	6¼	Cavitron Cp	12	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
	3¼	CentSec .30e		4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	1⅛	Century Ind	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Cenvill Com		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	¼	Certron Cp		21	7-16	7-16	7-16	
	3	ChadMill .40	4	20	4	4	4	
	2⅛	Champ Hom		100	4	3⅞	4	
	1⅞	Chartr Med	5	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	1⅜	ChicUni .40t	18	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	2⅞	Child World	7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
	11-16	Christian Co		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		20	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	1⅛	Cinerama		2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
	5¼	Circle K .30	6	6	6	5⅞	6	— ¼
	4¼	CityGsFl .50	5	19	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
	8½	CK Petrolm	7	22	10½	9⅞	10	— ½
	3	Clarostat	5	1	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	1¼	CMI Corp	15	94	2⅜	2¼	2½	— ⅛
	2½	CMI Inv wt		15	4	4	4	
	3	Coachmn In	12	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	6¼	ColeNat .60	4	8	8⅝	8	8¼	— ⅛
	5¼	Coleman .44	16	12	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
	2⅛	ColwellC .28		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	7	Cmbusin Eq	7	6	12¼	12	12	
	2¼	Com Grp .12	5	25	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	11⅛	ComIMtl .60	1	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅝
	1⅞	Comdor BM		9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ½
	4¼	CoPsycC .20	7	12	6⅛	6⅝	6¼	
	14½	ComSy 1.62b	7	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	⅞	Comsac Cp		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	3⅞	Compo Ind		4	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
	5¼	Conchem .40	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	1⅜	Concrd Fab	38	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	2	Condec Crp	3	38	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
	1	Conray Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	10	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	5⅞	Cons Ref .60	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	3¼	Consyne Cp	7	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	— ⅛
	¾	Cont Mater	23	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
	½	Cont Tel wt		11	¾	¾	¾	
	5⅞	Cook El .40	5	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
	10	Cook Ind .40	3	21	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
	2⅞	Cooper Jar	3	4	4	4	4	— ¼
	2⅛	Cordon Intl		28	3	2⅞	3	
	14⅛	CorrBlk 1.06	9	5	19	18⅞	19	— ¼
	1	Cott Corp	23	36	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	4⅛	CoxCbl Com	19	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	2	Craig Corp	3	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
	2½	CramrE .11t	3	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	4⅞	Creole Pet 1	8	23	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
	1	Crest Foam	8	22	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	5½	Crompton		1	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
	19⅞	Cross AT .84	15	5	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	3	CRS Ds .10e	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	3½	Crutchr Res	11	109	6⅞	6	6⅝	
	8¼	CrystlO .30e	4	10	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
	3⅛	Cubic Cp .20		4	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
	⅞	Curtis Math		18	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
	6¼	CW Tran .50	3	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		D						
	2⅛	Damson Oil	13	15	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
	20	Daniell .28b	8	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
	27¾	Data Dcumt	5	8	36¾	36¼	36⅝	+ ¼
	2⅛	Dataprod	5	57	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
	5⅝	DayMin .10e	12	124	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
	5	Del Labs .20	5	6	7	6⅞	7	
	5-16	DeltaCp Am		10	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
	7⅞	DTalEz .20e	7	66	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
	2½	Dev Cp Am		21	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
	18½	DiamM Drll	7	35	21⅞	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
	4⅛	Digicon Inc	6	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	
	7-16	Diodes Inc		36	1	1	1	
	1¼	DiscFbr .26t	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	12⅜	Diversey .70	5	2	14¼	14	14¼	
	5⅜	Dixilyn Cor	4	9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
	17¼	Dome Petrl	9	9	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
	18⅜	Domtar 1.60	4	1	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅝
	4⅛	Donkeny .30	2	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	12	DrexUtl 1.20		2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
	4½	DrgFair .40	6	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
	⅜	Dunlop .07e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+1-16
	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	15	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	8	48	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
		E						
	¾	Eagle Cloth	11	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3¼	ErlSchab .36	24	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
	8⅛	Earth R .60	5	22	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ¼
	18⅞	EasonO .10r	9	25	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅝
	14½	Estn C 1.10e	4	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
	1⅞	Eastrn Frgt		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	⅜	Eckmar Cp	14	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3½	Ecodyne	11	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23½	17¼	Edgtion .50r	2	4	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Edmos Cp		3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Edo Corp	11	146	6	5	6	+ ⅞
9¼	4⅛	Edwrds .38a	5	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Egan Mc .20	5	1	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Elcor Chm	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	El Hose .40	5	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t	4	4	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	6	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
2¼	1	Elect Assist	4	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
7⅝	5⅝	El Eng .29e	4	15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅝
15⅛	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
10⅛	7	ELT Inc	4	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	ErnstEC .40	4	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Ero Ind	21	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅞	2⅞	Espey Mfg	18	32	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+
4⅞	2⅞	Esq Rad El	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2½	EssexC .03e	4	8	4	4	4	
4¼	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	1	4	2½	2½	2½	
4⅝	3⅛	Euthenc .15t	5	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	¼
6¼	4⅛	EvanAr .10b	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Execut .24b		9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		F						
9	4⅝	FabriClr .06	7	9	9	8⅞	9	
3⅞	2½	Fairfld Nob	6	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
24¼	16⅝	FalconS .40	3	24	20⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞
4⅛	1½	Fam Dol Str	15	13	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Family Rec	7	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	FannyF .42t	17	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Fash Fabric		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	FDI Inc .01a		23	2	1⅞	2	
3½	2	Fed Resrces		35	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
22	17⅞	FedMrt .60b	6	22	22	22	22	
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e	7	17	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Felsway .32	6	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
11¼	4	FidelcG .36e	7	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2	5-32	FidelcGr wt		2	1	1	1	
1⅝	⅞	Film Cp Am		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2¾	Filmways	7	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅛	FinSanB .20	6	63	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅞
6	3⅞	FinGen .38b	9	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
⅜	⅛	Fst Denv wt		3	¼	¼	¼	
1⅞	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	FstSL Sh .48	5	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Fst Va Mfg		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	FstVaMt wt		7	¼	3-16	3-16	—1-16
7	3⅞	Fstmark .24	6	5	6	5⅝	6	
11¼	4⅞	FischrP .48t	11	16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
3⅞	3a3a	Flagglnd .12	9	1	3	3	3	
7⅛	⅜	Flock Ind		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	10	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	FlaRck .10e	8	13	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
17⅛	10⅛	FlukeJ .72t	8	15	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅝
17⅛	11¼	Fly Die Oil	12	161	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅝
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
3½	1⅝	Forest Labs		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9¼	5	FoxStaP .36	8	8	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	FPA Corp	11	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	2	Franklin Rl		5	3	3	3	— ¼
34	21⅞	Fresnio .80b	4	71	28⅞	26⅞	27	— 1⅞
2	1¼	Friend Fris	13	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10	6⅝	Frigitemp	8	24	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
13⅞	6⅞	Frigitronic	15	31	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅞
5⅛	3⅝	Frontier Air	3	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2½	1⅝	FrontAir wt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
		G						
3⅞	1½	Galaxy Cpt	18	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
6⅞	5	Garan .32a	3	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Garcia Corp	15	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2	⅞	Gaylord Nat	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Gaynor Staf	7	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
19¾	15¼	Gearhart .36	8	125	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
1¼	7-16	G Housewar		15	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
9⅞	6⅞	Gen Interior	9	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
2¼	1¼	Gen Recrat	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1⅛	Gen Rearch		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
1	½	Gen Resrcs		2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Generics Cp	9	1	3⅛	3½	3½	
2¼	1⅛	Genge Inc		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1	Genisco Tch	6	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Geon Ind		216	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ½
13⅝	9⅝	Giant Y .40a	15	296	10⅞	10	10	— ⅞
5	2¼	GIT Rlt .96e	7	8	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Glasrock Pr		53	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	8	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+ ⅞
6	3⅛	Globeind .40	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .36	8	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅝	Golden Cycl	29	14	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	
3½	1¼	Gold W Mob		18	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		294	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3	1⅛	GoodLS .10	21	x1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Gould IT .48	12	14	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
26⅝	17¼	Grainger .30	19	51	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
5⅝	3⅜	Grand Auto	5	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
4	7-16	Granite Mgt		171	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet		31	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
19	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	10	73	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
2⅜	2⅛	GtLakR .15e	10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
2½	⅞	Greenman		12	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	GREIT .40		8	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	10	GRI Cp .40	5	35	11¾	11⅛	11¾	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Griesdk .90e		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1½	⅞	Gruen Ind		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1½	13-16	GSC En .42c	11	9	1	1	1	
1⅞	1	GTI Corp	8	11	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Guilford .20	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅞	23⅞	Gulf Can .80	8	5	29½	29⅛	29½	—
5	2⅞	GulfRep Fin	2	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Glfstrm LD	5	30	6½	6	6½	+ ⅞
		H						
8¼	6¼	HallsMot .44	3	4	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	HampD .15e	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Hampin Ind		2	2½	2½	2½	
10⅞	7½	Hanovr Petr	10	283	10½	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	19⅛	Harland .22	19	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	Harmn .10r	3	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	HartzMt Cp	19	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3	1⅞	Hasbro Ind	15	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Health Chm	4	24	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	Heinick Inst	22	11	1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Helm 1.45e	19	67	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	HIG Inc	4	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Highlnd Cap		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	Hillhvn .06e	6	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
14½	6	Hipirnic .20	16	8	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	Holly Corp	4	5	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	HoseM 1.24e	3	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
11⅛	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	7⅝	Hotel I 2.08e	8	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	House VI .32	7	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	19⅞	HoustOil .40	9	146	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Howell Ind	5	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
29⅛	18⅞	HubellA 1.30	9	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
30	18⅞	HubellB 1.30	9	9	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅞
4¼	1⅝	Hudson Gen		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¾	4	Huffmn .40e	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	HuskyO .50	4	14	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅞	2	Hycel Inc	44	20	3½	3⅜	3½	
12	11¼	Hydrm pf.60		1	12	12	12	+ ¼
24⅞	20½	HygrFd .90e	4	4	21½	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
		I						
6⅝	3½	ICH Cp .32t	11	14	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11½	6½	IMC Magnet	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3	1⅞	Imoco Gate	5	1	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
5½	2⅞	ImpCh .24e	4	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4⅝	2⅝	Imper Ind	3	16	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
28⅞	22	ImpOil A .80	11	38	24½	24¼	24⅜	
1⅞	15-16	Inarco		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Incoterm A		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	IndianHd wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	5	1	1	1	
2⅛	1⅛	Inolex Corp		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1½	⅞	Instrum Sys	10	70	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2½	13-16	Intrmedco	7	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
15-16	5-16	Intl Banknot		32	13-16	¾	13-16	
11¼	6⅝	Int Cour .24	11	6	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Int Foodsvc	6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	6	2	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
4	2¼	Int Prot .10		2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
1⅞	13-16	Int Stretch		1	1½	1½	1½	
28⅞	18⅞	IntSyCon .25	9	x4500	23	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼	Interpool	5	11	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
8⅛	6¼	Intrsyst .40	6	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅝	6½	Interway Cp	3	20	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
22	14¼	InDiv A 1.80	6	17	20	19¾	19⅞	
5⅜	3⅛	InvDivB .45	6	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4⅞	InvestRlt Tr	10	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
12	7	Ionics Inc	14	3	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅞
7⅝	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	5	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Irvin Indust	6	5	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
4⅛	4	ISC Finl .30	7	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	Itel Corp	4	47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		J						
5⅝	3¾	Jaclyn .30a	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Jamswy .09t	5	20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
8	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25	18⅛	John Pd .25	17	52	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
4	2¼	Juniper Pet	9	30	3⅛	3	3	
3½	2¼	Jupiter Ind	3	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
		K						
7¼	4⅛	KaisrInd .26	6	75	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
1⅞	⅝	Kalvex Inc		13	1⅛	1	1	
4⅞	3¼	KaneMill wt		6	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
23½	17	KanebSv .90	7	126	22	20⅞	22	+ 1⅜
51	42	KnGE pf4.50		z20	51	50	50	— 1
11-16	5-16	Kavanau		8	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
3⅜	2⅛	Kay Corp	16	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	20	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
3	1⅛	Key Co .08		3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Kin Ark Crp	9	35	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2½	1	King Opticl		1	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅞	7¼	KingRd .15e	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
32⅛	25⅞	KirbyInd .60	6	14	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	KleerVu Ind		6	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Knicker Toy	5	7	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	KuhnStr .10	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		L						
3⅛	2½	LaBarge .84	4	19	3½	3⅜	3⅛	
5⅞	3½	Lafay Radio	6	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
4⅞	3	Lake Shore		82	3⅞	3¼	3¼	—1-16
3⅞	2⅜	LaMaur .20	26	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4	2¼	LaPointe	10	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		5	1½	1½	1½	
7⅞	3⅞	LarwR 1.22a	80	45	6½	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
5-16	⅛	LarwinR wt		2	¼	3-16	¼	+1-16
8⅛	4⅛	LCA Cp .45	7	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	5	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	5½	Leath Co .50	6	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
16½	12	Lee Entr .40	9	48	16¼	15⅞	16¼	
3⅛	2⅛	Lee Natl	9	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅞	3½	Lee Pharm	32	3	6	6	6	
7⅞	4⅞	Leigh Pr .40	6	20	7	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅞	3½	LesFay .32b	4	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
10	6½	LewisB .24a	4	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅞
1⅞	⅞	LilyLynn A	5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2	1¼	Lincoln Am	7	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Lloyds Elec	84	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2	1	Lodge S .13e	4	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	LoewThe wt		35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Logistic .12e	4	18	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	LSB Ind .11t	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅞	3¼	LTVCorp wt		76	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
2¼	1⅛	Lynch Corp	5	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		M						
3-16	½	Macrod Ind		16	¾	11-16	11-16	
7	5	Mangood .60	21	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
3 3-16	2¼	Marindy B	16	27	3⅛	3 3-16	3⅛	+1-16
19⅞	9¼	Mark Contrl	5	29	19⅞	19	19	— ⅛
7¼	3	Marshal Ind	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3⅞	Maslnd Son	9	8	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11⅞	5⅝	Masneiln .30	5	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	MaterRe .20	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
4⅝	3½	Maule .10e	2	4	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
4⅞	2⅞	McCull Oil	13	64	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11¼	6	McDonh .60	4	18	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅛	McKeon Cn		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	1⅛	MDC Corp	7	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6⅞	Medalst .40b	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅞
25⅞	16½	MediaGn .40	10	5	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	Mago Intl In	3	5	4½	4½	4½	
11	6¾	MEM Co .72	4	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Metro Grtg		2	1	1	1	
16¼	12½	MichSu .40a	2	35	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Midld Co .10	103	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	MidldGl .05e	4	13	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
8⅝	7½	Mid Rub Re	5	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Milgo Elect	5	59	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	+ 1⅛
9	4½	Miller H	1	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	7⅞	MillerW .60	5	8	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
13⅞	8	Mil Roy .20e	7	26	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Mission IT		13	1	⅞	⅞	—1-16
¼	⅛	Missionl wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
15	11	MoPac 1.20	3	7	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
14	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	40	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
4⅞	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4	9	4	4	4	— ⅛
13-16	½	MoAmCo Cp		22	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Modern Md		10	3⅛	3½	3½	
11⅞	6	Molycrp wt		12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8⅞	7	Moog .60	4	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	MtgGth .95e		7	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Morlon S .32	5	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4¼	3¼	Mov Star .30	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Movielab	6	16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11½	6⅝	MPB Cp .50	5	21	11⅞	11	11½	
1⅞	½	MPS Intl Cp		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	MultiAm .20	175	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
		N						
2⅞	1⅜	Napco Ind	4	4	2½	2½	2½	
3¼	2⅛	NardaM .08t	3	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5	3½	Nat Alfalfa		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1¼	⅝	NatHlth Ent		27	13-16	¾	13-16	—1-16
1⅛	½	Natind wt		21	1	1	1	
8⅝	4⅛	NMedEn .12	4	27	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
7	2⅞	Nat Paragn	11	17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Nat Silver	2	6	2½	2½	2½	
1½	⅞	Nat System		32	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
10	9	NatwHo .24	8	x7	9	9	9	
1⅞	1⅛	Nelly Don		31	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	5-16	NestLM .10e		33	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
16	9¼	Newcor .76	3	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
25⅞	17½	NENuclr .30	12	35	25	24	25	+ 1⅛
12	9¼	NHamp .45e	7	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
⅞	7-16	Newldrla M	34	12	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2⅞	1⅝	Newpark Rs	6	22	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
7½	3½	N Proc .35e	9	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	7½	NYTimes .60	6	35	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
7⅞	5¼	NiagFSv .24	4	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
10½	7⅞	Nolex Cp	18	31	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	NorAm Roy	8	25	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	42	17	4¼	4⅛	4 3-16	+1-16
3	1	NNGMob wt		10	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Novo Corp	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	8	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
		O						
7⅛	3⅞	akwd Hom	5	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4	3	hio Art .24	1	1	4	4	4	
26⅛	16	hioBra 1.40	5	76	26⅞	25⅞	26	+ ¼
10	4	Oh Sealy .30	9	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅜	1⅛	Olla Ind	0	4	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
13½	8¼	OnLine Sys	4	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	12	OnanCp .20e	5	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
69¼	48⅛	OOklep Cop	4	x350	54⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Outdr Sprt 1	6	10	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9¼	5¼	OvertbDr .40	7	34	7⅛	7	7⅛	
2⅞	2⅛	Overs Secur		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1	Oxford Fst		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	6	11	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
		P - Q						
1⅞	⅞	P&F Indust	6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		5	17¾	17½	17½	+ ¼
16¼	14¼	PGE pf1.37		4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
15	13⅛	PGE5pf 1.25		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
14½	13	PGR pf1.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅞	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	11⅞	PG 4.5pf1.12		4	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	20¼	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	20½	PGE 8pf 2		4	22	22	22	— ½
27½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		4	26	26	26	— ⅛
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z50	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— 1⅜
47	37⅛	PacLt pf4.36		z100	45	45	45	
14½	11⅞	PNwTel 1.0	9	3	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
58⅛	50	Pac PL pf 5		z25	57	57	57	+ 1
31¼	11⅜	PallCp .40	12	48	29½	29⅛	29½	
1¼	15-16	Palomr Finl		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6¼	PanOcean O	228	114	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ½
5⅝	3⅝	Pantasote	2	17	4⅜	4	4⅜	
8	4⅝	ParkCh .40a	5	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
3	2¼	Park El .10e	4	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Parkwy Dis	6	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
19¼	11	Parsons .60e	6	4	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
5	2½	Patapola		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞	5⅛	PatoCG .70e	2	32	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼
10	7	PatrkP .86t	6	53	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10½	7	Paxll .60a	5	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	
3	1½	Pease Ellm		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅜	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8½	6½	PennEng .60	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	15	PennTraf 1a	5	2	15⅞	15½	15½	— ¼
2⅞	1	Penob Shoe	7	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
¾	7-16	Pentron Ind		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6¼	4	PerlniCp .35	4	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅞	¾	Permaner		30	2	2	2	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅛	Pertec Corp	13	156	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ½
7¼	4⅝	Petro Lewis	3	26	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
6½	4½	Phil LD .52r	4	3	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Phoenix Stl	2	72	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PicNPay .12	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1½	1	Piedind .18e		3	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	2½	Pioer Pnlas	5	116	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅞
19½	11⅞	PitDeMo .80	13	6	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
30	17¼	Pittway 1b	10	10	30⅛	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
17½	14	PlacDv 1.20	6	21	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
10	3¼	Plant Ind	8	9	8⅞	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
16	8	Plantrnics	7	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	
¾	5-16	PNB MR wt		5	⅝	9-16	9-16	+1-16
8½	4⅛	Pneumo .40	4	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	5-16	Poloron Pd		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Polychr .29t	4	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅝
4⅛	2¼	Prairie Oil	8	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
12½	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	12	5	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
4¼	3⅜	Pratt Rd .30	5	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	17⅞	Prent Hall 1	14	142	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅞
4⅞	3½	PresRl B .32		13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4½	3⅛	Presley Cos	10	48	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	PrimMf .15r	16	1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.21e	9	5	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	ProvGas .80	9	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
1¼	15-16	PrdRIE .16e	2	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1⅛	PrudBdg .24	6	3	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	72	12	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	PuntaGrd Is	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅞	9	Putnam .60a	8	22	16⅛	15½	15⅞	— ¼
		R						
4⅝	3¼	Racon .20a	3	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11½	7⅞	Ranchrs Ex	5	22	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
26¼	12⅜	RangrO Can	54	39	23⅞	22½	23⅞	+ 1⅜
13	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	5	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		12	1½	1⅜	1½	
3⅞	2⅝	Rath Pack		28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13½	10⅛	RaymPr .40	67	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅞	RB Indust	6	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Reading Ind		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6½	3	RittacT .99e	7	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅝	9	Rlt RT 1.92e	6	9	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
1⅜	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Refrig Trns		11	3⅝	3½	3½	
2¼	⅞	REIT IncFd		36	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
37	28⅛	ReifF pf4.38		9	33	32⅞	33	+ ¼
⅞	7-16	Rel Grp wt		28	11-16	9-16	11-16	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	7	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Rep Housng		11	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	4⅝	ReschCll .08		59	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅞
9⅞	5⅝	Reslstlx .40	5	15	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Reartslntl A	3	3	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
4⅝	1⅜	Reartslntl B	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc		6	1½	1⅛	1½	
2	⅞	Rex Norsco		25	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Riblet Prod		9	2⅞	2½	2⅞	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅜	Richford In	17	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2½	⅞	Rclhton Inr		26	2½	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
13-16	⅞	Riker Maxs		80	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+7-16
9-16	5-16	Riker Mx pf		21	⅞	9-16	⅞	+5-16
15⅞	8½	Riley Co	4	35	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	RisdonM .36	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	3	RLC Corp		38	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19½	Robintech	4	39	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ½
4	2⅝	Roblin Ind	1	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
¾	5-16	Rockw Nat		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅜	RocorInt .20	6	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
13⅞	7⅛	Rogers Corp	11	20	15	13⅞	15	+ 1⅜
5½	2⅝	Rossmo Cp	18	44	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
30	21½	Rowan .14	6	26	24⅝	24	24	— ⅞
9⅞	9¼	Royal Amer	13	6	9½	9½	9½	
1⅞	¾	RoyBch Col	14	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	RSC In ust	7	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	3⅝	Rudick pf.56		3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅛	Rusco Ind	27	27	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
7½	4⅞	Rust Clt .40	5	1	6½	6½	6½	
21¼	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	39	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
		S						
4⅞	3	SaffranSy A	4	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
18⅞	15¼	StJohnsT .62	8	2	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅝
7¼	3¼	Salem .24f	8	17	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
15⅛	7¼	Sambos .10e	14	86	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	SCarlo 1.63e		42	9	8	8	— 1
11⅛	9⅞	SDie G pf 1		7	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	SDie G pf.90		1	9½	9¼	9½	
9⅝	8	SDie G pf 88		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
20	16	Sargt pf2.25		z400	19	18	18	— 2
5⅛	4⅛	Saturn Airw	4	1	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
5⅞	4	Saundr L .20	5	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Schenut .60a	4	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
6	1⅞	Schiller Ind	11	6	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Sc. Mgt .09e	9	2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
11½	4½	SciAtlan .25t	10	12	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16½	13¼	Scope Ind	4	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	5	SbdAtMil .40	5	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
4	2¼	Sealectr Cp	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
1⅞	⅛	Sec Mtg Inv		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		14	5-16	¼	¼	—1-16
4⅝	2	Sec Plastics	13	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
5⅝	4⅝	Selas Cp .30	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	SeligLa .60b	4	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Semtch .14t	8	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3¼	Servisco .30	4	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Servo Corp	7	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Seton Co .45	16	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2½	1	SG Sec .51e		6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
5¼	2	ShearHav 5		34	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	11-16	ShellRes .06		30	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	3	3	4	4	4	
19½	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	8	61	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	— ½
26¼	19⅞	Shn O pf1.25		11	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅞	Sherwd Med	7	6	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Shopwell In		1	2	2	2	
12	7⅞	Showbot .36	6	5	12	12	12	
6⅛	3½	Sierrcln .20	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	Sigma Inst	4	9	4	3¾	4	
3¼	1⅜	SikesCp .02p		1	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
3⅛	1½	Silo Inc	14	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅜	5⅝	Simkins .40	6	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Sim Sch .10e	5	66	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
2⅜	1⅛	Simplex .15t		19	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Sitkin SmRf	6	2	2	2	2	
5⅝	3⅛	Sky City .27t	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	SMD Ind	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Solitron .06		18	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4	Sonder Brdc	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Soundsn .40	16	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	12⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		2	13	13	13	— ¼

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14⅛	11⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	12	12	12	
13⅝	11⅛	SC 4.2pf 1.06		3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅝
48½	40	SouRoy .88b	17	86	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	+ ¼
2¼	15-16	SpencCo .32t		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	3⅛	Spencr F .32	7	7	5⅛	5	5	
5½	3⅛	Splentex .48	5	5	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	3	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Std Metl .50t	6	40	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	5	54	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		47	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	12½	Stange .20	75	20	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	— ½
8¼	5⅛	Stanly Avla	8	7	8	7⅞	8	
18½	9½	StarrtHo .30	10	146	17⅛	16½	17⅛	— ½
6	3½	StatSvL .40b	5	10	6½	6	6½	+ ½
8⅛	3¼	Steelmt .15e	2	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
16½	12⅞	Stepn Ch .44	6	2	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
	⅛	Sterl Electr		19	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	2	SterlPre .11t	4	35	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅞	1¼	Stevcoknit	3	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	9	53	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Struth Wells	18	16	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
1⅛	7-16	Summit Org	8	5	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
4¼	2⅞	SunCity1 .25	5	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
18	9	Sun Elec .60	7	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SunshJ .20b	6	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6½	4⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	5-16	Susquhana		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	29⅛	Syntex .40	16	426	39⅛	38	38¼	— 1
4½	15-16	System Eng		148	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		T						
15¼	9¼	Tasty B .90r	10	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
13-16	⅛	Tech Sym	9	2	¾	¾	¾	
6⅛	2⅝	Techcl Oper	4	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
1⅞	⅞	Techcl Tape	5	19	1⅜	1½	1½	
2⅞	1⅛	Technitrol	5	1	2	2	2	
16½	14	Tejon R .20a	14	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Telex Cp wt		7	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
4⅝	3⅛	Tenneco wt		12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	TennFS .40e	2	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅞	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	9	13	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ½
15⅞	11⅞	TerraC .25e	4	173	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅞	TesoroPf wt		185	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Texstar .15t	3	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	4	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Thrftmt .15e	4	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Tidwell Ind		7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2½	1⅛	TigerInt wt		3	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2½	Timple Ind	3	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	TMC Mtg In	1	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12	4⅛	Tokheim .20	12	16	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	4	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Torin Co .60	4	2	8½	8⅛	8½	—
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		12	3⅛	3½	3½	
3⅞	1⅞	Tracor Inc	11	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
2½	1¼	Trans Lux	32	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8½	5¼	Trnspt Pool	4	44	8½	8½	8½	
2⅞	2⅛	Tubos Mex	11	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3½	1½	Tuftco Corp	5	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	2⅜	Turbodyne		18	3¼	3¼	3½	
16⅛	11½	Turnr C 1.20	6	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
7¼	3⅞	TwinFair In	7	55	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
		U						
2⅝	1⅜	UIP Cp .72	5	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	4½	UnA Pr .40a	7	2	7⅛	7	7½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Un Asb .07e	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15-16	⅞	UnBrand wt		13	11-16	11-16	11-16	
11⅛	10½	UnCosF .48b	7	7	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
2	⅞	UDollrS .0e		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
2⅞	1½	Unit Foods	4	29	2	2	2	— ⅛
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		15	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
9⅛	3½	US Flltr .20	7	99	8⅞	8	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	US LsgRl E	8	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
3⅞	1½	USNat Rsrc	4	1	3	3	3	
2⅞	1½	US Radium		4	2	2	2	— ⅛
16¼	11⅞	US Reduct 1	2	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
7⅞	6¼	USRbR .60a	6	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
13	5⅝	Unity Buy 5	6	2	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
2⅞	1⅞	Univ Cl .05b	6	16	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Univ Contr		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5¼	3⅛	UnivRs .05e	7	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅞	3	UnivRun .28	5	56	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
3¼	2⅛	URS Corp	5	10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅛	UV Ind wt		42	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
		V						
23½	14½	Vall In 3.20e	3	91	23⅞	22⅛	22½	— ½
9½	6⅝	Valmac .40a	4	14	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7	4½	VanDorn .36	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	3	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Vernitron	8	34	4	3⅞	4	
3⅞	1⅞	Vesely Co		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl	5	1	2	2	2	
1⅞	⅞	Vikoa Inc		11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅞	Vishay Intrl	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅜	1⅜	Vulcan .02e		22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	6
6	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	4	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	9	Vulcinc pf 1		3	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
		W						
4⅜	2⅛	WabMg .10a	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Wacknt .28a	6	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WadelEq .10	16	3	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6½	3	WagnrEl .48	22	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
2 15-16	1½	Wainoco Oil	8	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
1½	⅞	WardFds wt		1	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
1½	1⅛	Wards Co		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅞	WasPstB .50	8	6	23	23	23	
13⅞	11⅛	WashRl 1.28	11	2	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	32	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	Wellco .10e	4	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
11⅛	7⅞	WestChP .72	13	5	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
7⅞	3⅛	Westats Ptl	9	110	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
⅞	⅜	Westby Fsh		1	¼	¼	¼	—1-16

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5	3⅛	WstDcal .10	11	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	4⅛	Wstn Fin .10	4	14	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
1⅛	¼	WstPac I wt		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅞	8¼	Whiting 1	5	12	13¼	13¼	13¼	
¾	½	Whittakr wt		33	⅝	9-16	9-16	+1-16
3	1½	Wichita Ind	7	3	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	WillcoxG .12	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	4½	WilshrO .05r	7	58	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Winkimn .50	4	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3⅛	1⅞	WolfHB .24	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5	2¼	Wood In .30t	67	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15	5⅞	Worces Cont	7	73	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
7¼	5¼	Work Wr .60	10	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1 13-16	1⅛	Wright Har		139	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	WyleLab .20	5	18	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	5	Wynn Intl	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9¼	6½	WymBn .50	7	2	8½	8½	8½	
		X						
18	12⅝	Xonics Inc		21	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
		Y						
3⅛	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	9	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
		Z						
6¼	4½	Zero Mf .15a	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or pyments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnoles.

a—Also extra or extros. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 4, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
9745	Abitibi	$ 9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
1204	Abby Glen	285	285	285	
4700	Agnico E	$ 5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
200	Acres Ltd	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
100	Acklands	$ 13	13	13	— ½
200	Agra Ind	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1553	Alta Gas A	$ 12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
100	Alta Nat	$ 20½	20½	20½	
1900	Algo Cent	$ 12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
200	Alminex	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4525	Argus C pr	$ 15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
600	Alco A	$ 17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ¼
2500	BP Can	$ 12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
11000	Banister C	$ 5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ½
3823	Bank N S	$ 40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
60	Baton B	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12204	Bell Canad	$ 45¾	45½	45½	
2128	Beth Cop A	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
600	Block Bros	315	315	315	— 5
400	Bovis Cor	110	110	110	
2410	Bralor Res	132	130	130	— 2
600	Bramalea	$ 5½	5½	5½	
5500	Brameda	70	70	70	
6500	Brenda M	425	420	420	
15000	BC Forest	$ 15	15	15	+ ½
82637	BC Phone	$ 10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
2942	Brunswk	370	370	370	
2500	Budd Auto	$ 5½	5⅜	5½	
10000	Cad Frvw	$ 13	13	13	
2175	Cal Pow	$ 24½	24⅜	24¼	
8350	Camflo	$ 13⅝	13¼	13½	— ½
2650	Campau A	$ 6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
50	Can Perm	$ 17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
1500	C Tung	294	293	293	— 2
3000	Cdn Cel	$ 5¼	5	5¼	
4390	C Imp Bank	$ 24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
5557	C Ind Gas	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
2357	Cdn Tire A	$ 42½	42⅛	42½	+ ¼
200	C Utlties	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
300	Canbra	320	300	300	
400	Candel Oil	$ 7	7	7	+ ⅛
500	Cassiar	400	395	385	—15
1200	Celanese	390	395	390	+ 5
3000	Chieftan D	$ 7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
800	Coch Will	127	125	127	— 5
310	C Holiday I	345	345	345	
2200	Con Bldg	276	274	276	+ 5
500	C Rambler	180	180	180	+ 5
6870	Con Distrb	$ 6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
2225	Cons Gas	$ 14⅝	14½	14½	
100	Conwest	310	310	310	—40
1925	Craigmt	435	430	435	— 5
5360	Crush Intl	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2161	Denison	$ 43¾	43½	43¾	+ ½
19400	Dicknsn	$ 9	8⅞	8½	— ⅜
1000	Dofasco	$ 23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
7150	Dom Store	$ 18	18	18	— ¼
250	Du Pont	$ 20	19¾	19¾	— ¾
625	Dylex L A	$ 6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
410	East Mal	370	360	360	—20
200	Electro A	435	435	435	
2000	Emco	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5070	Falcon C	$ 6½	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
945	Falcon	$ 31¾	31¼	31⅛	— ⅜
400	Francana	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
500	Fraser A	$ 20	20	20	+ ¾
1300	Fruehauf	$ 7½	7	7	
5275	Gibraltar	$ 5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
1400	Granduc	130	125	130	+ 4
2500	Granisle	$ 13	12½	13	+ ¾
125	Gt Oil Sds	$ 6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
550	GL Paper	$ 18¼	18	18	— ¼
250	Gt W Life	$ 62	61	61	— 1
700	Greyhnd	$ 16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
222	Guar Trst	$ 5¾	5¾	5¾	
175	Hawker S	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
275	Hayes D A	5	485	485	—15
3600	Houston O	121	116	120	
2977	H Bay Co	$ 17	17	17	
1985	Huron Erl	$ 24¾	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅜
945	IAC	$ 19	18¾	19	+ ¼
100	Indusmin	$ 7½	7½	7½	— ¼
400	Inland Gas	$ 7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1200	Int Mogul	265	260	260	— 5
3896	Intpr Pipe	$ 13	12⅞	13	
930	Inv Grp A	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
977	Jannock	$ 6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
15700	Kaiser Re	$ 8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ¼
2025	Kaps Tran	245	238	239	— 6
200	Kelsey H	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2446	Kerr A A	$ 12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
100	Koffler	370	370	370	+ 5
959	Labatt A	$ 16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
550	Lab Min	$ 24	24	24	
114	LOnt Cem	340	340	340	+ 5
700	LL Lac	175	171	171	— 9
126	Lob Co B	$ 7	7	7	+ ⅛
300	Loeb M	320	320	320	—15
205	Mclen H A	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
7758	MB Ltd	$ 23⅞	23¼	23½	
4000	Madsen	59	54	54	— 6
1980	Mattgml	$ 16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
4454	Microsyst	310	300	300	
19235	Moore	$ 44½	44	44	— ½
100	Murphy	$ 5	5	5	
10	Nat Trust	$ 17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13480	Noranda A	$ 34	33	34	+ ½
230	Nor Elect	$ 21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
500	OSF Ind	390	385	390	+ 5
300	Orchan	300	300	300	— 5
950	Oshawa A	$ 5⅞	5¾	5¾	
3175	Pamour	$ 8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
500	PanCan P	$ 11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
1188	Patino N V	$ 15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
19	Petrofina	$ 20½	20½	20½	
849	Pine Point	$ 31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅜
200	Pitts C	$ 7	6¾	7	
6012	Placer	$ 19	17¾	18	+ ⅜
2100	Que Sturg	495	475	475	—15
5000	Rayrock	88	88	88	— 2
100	Rdpath A	$ 20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
500	Read Ostr A	$ 7	7	7	+ ⅛
400	Reichhold	$ 22½	22	22	
8310	Revnu Prp	107	100	103	+ 1
2100	Shell Can	$ 14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
3300	Sherritt	$ 6	5⅞	5⅞	
1425	Siebens	$ 9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
1300	Sigma	$ 29½	27½	29¼	¾
10550	Simpsons	$ 8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
1135	Simpson S	$ 10½	10½	10½	
250	Slater Stl	$ 10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
400	Slat W Can	$ 6½	6½	6½	
2900	Southm A	$ 27¼	27	27	— ¼
50	St Brdcst	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	
2272	Stelco A	$ 27⅝	27½	27⅝	
1612	Steep R	120	118	119	+ 1
5450	Sundale O	445	430	445	+ 5
200	Tara	$ 15	15	15	
700	Teck Cor A	235	235	235	
800	Teck Cor B	215	215	215	—10
100	Teledyne	445	445	445	+ 5
2025	Texaco	$ 32	32	32	+ ¾
1500	Thom N A	$ 12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
10423	Tor Dm Bk	$ 39⅝	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅜
1610	Trans Mt	$ 11	10⅞	10⅞	
4253	TrCan PL	$ 10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
620	Un Carbid	$ 20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
4150	Un Gas	$ 7¾	7⅝	7¾	
150	Union Oil	$ 8	8	8	— ¼
100	U Keno	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8300	U Siscoe	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
1200	Upp Can	105	103	103	
1100	Voyager P	$ 6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
170	Weldwod	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
300	Wstburne	$ 8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
2400	West Mine	230	221	221	— 9
10	Westnhse	$ 14	14	14	
5	Weston	$ 20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
305	White Pas	$ 6	6	6	
500	Willroy	154	154	154	— 9
100	Woodwd A	$ 22⅞	22½	22⅞	— ⅜
419	Yk Bear	212	212	212	
2580	Yukon C	95	92	92	— 6

Total sales 1,688,173 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
500	Algoma	$ 27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
825	Bank Mont	$ 14	14	14	— ⅛
500	Can Cement	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
200	Con Bath	$ 23	23	23	
435	Molson A	$ 17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
100	Power Cp	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	
650	Royal Bank	$ 30⅛	30	30	

Total sales 270,482 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

April 4, 1975

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	246	Matsu E. Wks.	532
Canon	210	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	140
Dai Nip. Print.	438	Mitsubi Corp.	413
Fuji Bank	380	Mitsui Co.	456
Fuji Photo	347	Mitsukoshi	463
Hitachi	172	Nippon Elec.	189
Honda Motor	652	Sharp	250
C. Itoh	461	Shiseido	1,110
Japan Air L.	Unq.	Sony Corp.	2,820
Kansai El. P.	715	Sumitomo Bk.	390
Kao Soap	342	Taisho Marine	305
Kirin Brewery	313	Takeda Chem.	245
Komatsu	313	Teijin	165
Kubota	360	Tokio Marine	531
Matsu E. Ind.	532	Toray	156
		Toyota Motor	570

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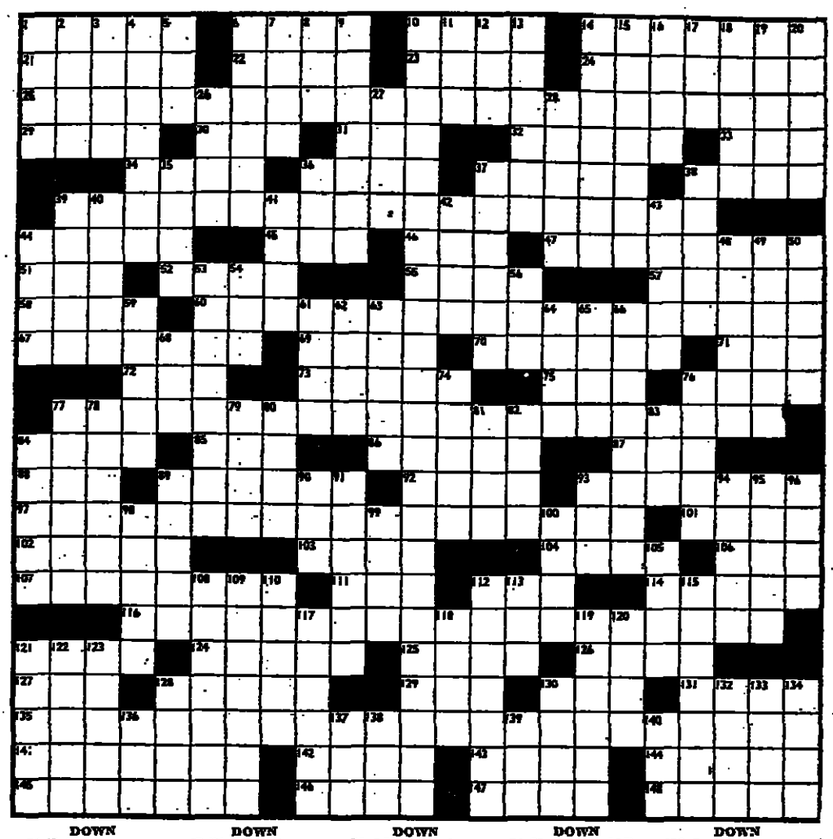
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

BAR EXAM—By Anne Fox



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78 Shakespearean play
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136 Copter ascent: Abbr.
137 Hideout
138 Rage
139 Lupino
140 Name

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A	D	A	G	E		P	I	O	L	O		O	T	I	C		W	A	M	B	A
P	A	R	E	N		A	L	O	U		R	U	D	I	O		I	N	O	U	R
E	V	A	N	G	E	L	I	S	T		P	R	O	M	O	N	T	O	R	Y	
R	E	S	O	L	V	E	D		B	A	H		L	E	N	D	E	R	S		
		V	I	E	D		S	U	G	A	R		L	A	U	D					
D	Y	E	S			S	E	R	E	N	E		I	N	P	A	R	I	S		
F	R	E	S	H		B	L	I	S	S		S	O	N		S	T	E	I	N	T
R	E	L	E	E		A	U	N	T		C	A	P	E	S		E	D	D	I	E
I	A	L		M	O	N	T	E		P	I	L	E	S	U	P		D	I	N	
T	R	O	U	B	L	E	S		M	O	V	E	R	S		D	E	V	I	C	E
		W	E	L	D			B	O	L	E	S			A	R	E	S			
A	N	G	L	E	R	S		F	L	O	A	T		W	I	N	E	S	H	O	P
T	E	R		M	E	T	O	O	E	R		S	I	A	T	I	N		B	Y	A
H	E	E	R		D	R	Y	A	D		P	A	R	E		N	I	L	E	S	
O	D	E	U	R		O	S	T		M	I	T	T	E	R		I	N	U	R	E
L	A	N	T	E	R	N		E	V	E	L	Y	N			A	T	E	S		
		H	A	I	G			D	O	N	O	R		T	E	L	E				
	H	O	E	D	O	W	N		C	O	T		H	I	G	H	R	O	A	D	
T	O	W	N		I	O	W	A		S	L	A	P	G	E	N	T	I	L	Y	
A	N	N	I	E		N	O	E	L		O	I	L	S		R	A	T	O	N	
C	E	S	A	R		D	R	Y	S		K	A	T	Y		B	L	O	R	E	

DOWN

20 Hold up
26 —— plaisir
27 Sisley's Alfred
28 Glove leather
35 Relative of 51 Across
36 Gavilan or gloves
37 River of Peru
38 "Vive ——!"
39 Cather
40 Vicki Baum's was grand
41 Clayey soil
42 Spell
43 U.S. writer Frank
44 Succulent
48 Big Ten team
49 Building wing
50 Earth deposit
53 Of mental conceptions
54 Careless
56 Fleur-de——
59 Shrivel
61 Word after corn or piece
62 Shade of blue
63 Net's counterpart
64 Eastern ruler
65 Crystallize
66 With suavity
68 Characterized by: Suffix
74 Adjective for a judge
76 Meat garnish
77 U.S. satellite, 1960
78 Shakespearean play
79 Hit the bottle
80 Feminine suffix
81 —— bien
82 Singer Vicki
83 Family member
84 Western shrub
89 Proportion
90 Johnstown's weak spot
91 High hats
93 Evergreen
94 Mystery middle name
95 Adventure first name
96 Closest to
98 Exploits
99 Kind of beard
100 Alaskan governor
105 Triton
106 Poker holding
109 Sissified
110 Flat boat: Lat
112 Vivid
113 Scull
115 Spanish painter
117 Metallic alloy
118 Socials
119 Hums
120 Symbol of bondage
121 Watercraft
122 Salk's conquest
123 Jackets
128 Desiccate
130 Break away
132 French wood
133 Taverns
134 Like some morning chins
136 Copter ascent: Abbr.
137 Hideout
138 Rage
139 Lupino
140 Name

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Overcast
ANKARA	24	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Fair
BEIRUT	23	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	19	66	Cloudy
BERLIN	8	46	Rain
BRUSSELS	2	36	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy
CAIRO	31	88	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Rain
FRANKFURT	5	41	Showers
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy
LONDON	5	41	Rain
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy
MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
MILAN	9	48	Rain
MONTREAL	—1	30	Snow
MOSCOW	20	68	Cloudy
MUNICH	5	41	Cloudy
NEW YORK	5	41	Fair
NICE	19	66	Rain
OSLO	3	37	Fair
PARIS	5	41	Cloudy
PRAGUE	9	48	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	17	63	Fair
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Cloudy
TEHRAN	30	68	Fair
TEL AVIV	33	93	Fair
TUNIS	18	66	Cloudy
VENICE	13	55	Rain
VIENNA	18	61	Cloudy
WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	5	41	Fair
ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

GEORGE IV

Regent and King 1811-1830

By Christopher Hibbert. Harper and Row. 430 pp. $15.

Reviewed by J.H. Plumb

AN adulterous wife, a rebellious daughter, and quixotic subjects who cheered European autocrats and hissed their own liberal and democratic monarch—it is not surprising that the prince regent was often plunged into gloom or made irritable by the affronts that seemed the work of malicious and scheming politicians. Indeed, the almost complete lack of public sympathy or popularity is one of the mysteries of George IV's life. He was handsome, even in corpulent old age; gracious in private and dignified in public. In Edinburgh, in Dublin or Hannover, George IV was received rapturously, but he could never master London, nor, indeed, England. Even the citizens of Dover cheered his frightful wife but hissed his friends. And nothing had a readier sale than an obscene caricature about his private life.

Quicker than most of his subjects to realize the genius of Jane Austen and Sir Walter Scott—indeed his taste in literature was as impeccable as his enthusiasm for books was unbounded—he was nevertheless derided and libeled by most of the literary establishment—Byron, Shelley, Leigh Hunt and the rest. He did little better than the aristocratic world which he drew to his court. He might charm them by his exquisite manners, entertain them with voluptuous food and wine, mimic, to their amusement, his friends and enemies with accurate and beguiling art, look to their comforts with the utmost consideration, but he was scarcely able to secure one devoted, sincere, lifelong friend. He did better with servants, to whom he was both generous and compassionate. The only people who seemed to have supported him and to have genuinely cared for him were his sisters, whose miserable lives—denied marriage, as they were, by their odd father—moved him greatly, and when moved, George IV showed it overwhelmingly. Expressions of sympathy for his sisters became a never-ending cascade of fervent protestations.

What was it about George IV that made private friends, as well as political adversaries, so quick to see the weaknesses of the man and to ignore his qualities? Fortunately this excellent biography by Christopher Hibbert provides all the clues. Hibbert writes exceptionally well, with a sharp eye for the clash of character and the dramatic moment—and George IV, as regent and king, provides a cornucopia of both—his wife, a coarse, halfmad, flamboyant nymphomaniac; his daughter, ill-bred, obstinate and rebellious; his brothers, extravagant in behavior as they were eccentric in temperament; his mistresses, vast, middle-aged, grasping; his private advisers, McMahon, Bloomfield, Knighton, avaricious, tyrannical, yet efficient; his ministers, particularly Liverpool, difficult and crotchety; his opponents, particularly Brougham, clever and totally unprincipled. Christopher Hibbert, a biographer of practiced skill and great distinction, has written a compulsively readable book about these historic characters who loom out of the past far larger than life.

What becomes increasingly clear as one reads through this fine biography is that George IV personally was exceptionally insecure, which made him so unpredictable that he could not inspire confidence in anyone—mistresses, friends, politicians or public. Like many deeply insecure men, George IV took refuge in vanity. He needed constant flattery to bolster his ego. Insecure as he was, he took offense quickly, for his skin was as thin as it was smooth and pink. Everyone, therefore, lived with him on very thin ice. And yet, because he was so insecure, he had an almost neurotic desire to please, to cut the finest figure, to be acknowledged as the First Gentleman of Europe. His position and his riches increased by colossal credit, combined with his undoubted talents as an actor, enabled him to play the role of Prince Charming to perfection. Everyone, even his enemies, spoke of the grace of his manner and the sparkle of his conversation, until drink and laudanum took their toll. And yet it was to little purpose. Few believed in his sincerity, none but his sisters in his reliability, all were conscious of his weakness—and he lacked moral and temperamental weight, that *gravitas* which binds men of power and authority to their subordinates and subjects. He lacked the bone and sinew, the persistence and obstinacy, the sense of principle, no matter how wrong-headed, that had been the strength of his father. (Although the muse Clio here would give a sardonic smile, for George IV never committed the political follies which his father's rigidities brought about.)

But George IV has paid dearly for the weakness of his inner character. He is the most maligned monarch to sit on the English throne since Richard III, yet the nation's debt to him is enormous. He is the only monarch of modern times who built well, who collected even better than he built, whose sense of style led him to champion one of the best urban architects of his day, John Nash. He was an ebulliently creative man, whether he was ordering a meal, choosing the cut of a coat, singing a glee, reading a novel, or inventing the stories of his own heroism during the battle of Waterloo (at which, of course he had not been present). Impossible, willful, self-indulgent maybe, but until old age and addiction to drink and drugs defeated him, never a bore. To me George IV is the most fascinating English monarch of the past two centuries. And in Christopher Hibbert he has, at last, got the biographer he deserves.

J. H. Plumb is professor of modern English history at Christ's College, Cambridge, and author of several books including "The First Four Georges", published recently.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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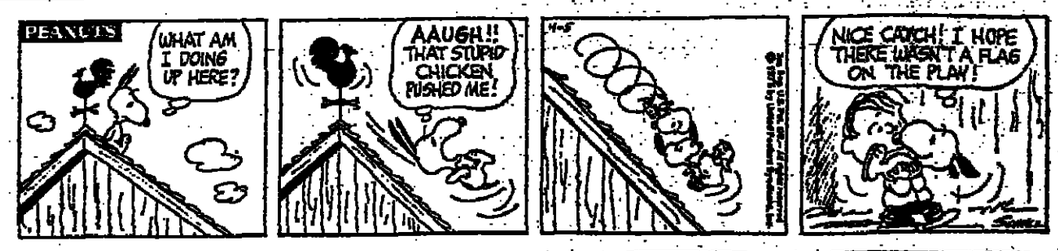
April 4, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.14
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$8.72
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr.	SF98.45
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$79.85
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$3.85
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF780.05
— (d) Combar	SF111.00
— (d) Grovar	SF479
— (d) Stockbar	SF775
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$33.25
(w) Browninvest	$12.86
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.57
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd.	$4.76
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.35
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF946
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$712.57
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs.	$8.87
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$10.46
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$7.74
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF528.00
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds	SF70.25
— (d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	SF63.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF74.50
— (d) Usec	SF351.00
— (d) Europavalor	SF137.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.09
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$8.19
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.97
(w) D.G.C.	$38.83
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.71
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.83
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9.154
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.37
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$9.89
(w) Dr. Interct. Inv Fd.	$11.15
(w) Europe Obligations	LF978
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.64
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.74
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$13.22
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd	$19.88
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$8.50
(d) Fiducem	SF851
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$112.33
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.46
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$26.12
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$21.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$50.70
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$10.33
(w) Fonsecer Instit Pr	SF1,720
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF84.19
(d) Fonditalia	$10.81
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.42
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.)	$9.78
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$7.17
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$9.56
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$2.42
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.49
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l	$6.92
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$5.150
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$24.21
(d) Icofund	$9.55
(d) Interfin	SF285
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.35
(d) Interitalia	Lire 7.470
(w) Intermarket Fund	$87.80
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.85
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can.$4.14
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.40
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.32
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$35.94
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund	$9.39
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$8.86
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.09
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$44.01
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.16
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$53.29
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$38.09
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$12.36
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,549
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F	$9.42
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F.	$16.45
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$23.82
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF348
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund.	SF368.50
(w) Luxfund	$17.61
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.43
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.63
(d) Neuwirth Lev. Fund	$3.45
(w) N.A.M.F.	$62.24
(w) Nippon Fund	$24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.13
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.87
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$1,734
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$8.78
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.19
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,997
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,514
(d) Rentinvest	LF812
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.70
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.78
— (d) Global Fund	$3.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF50.25
SEFRO:	
— (w) Sefro (N.A.V.)	$11.64
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSP Fund	SF23.51
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.91
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.00
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM91.30
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parion Sw. R. Est.	SF1,433
— (r) Securwerte	SF1,021
(d) Sorea Fund	$135.28
(w) Star Fund	$5.55
(r) Sues Int'l Ventures Ins.	$9.90
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF402.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF61.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF341.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF191.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF76.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 8.99
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$21.54
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$29.53
(w) Transpacific Fund	n.a.v.
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$1.16
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.48
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l	$2.24
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF31.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF99.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF76.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF111.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF63.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF62.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF66.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF321.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF333.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF175
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM15.00
— (d) Europafonds	DM23.65
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.25
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.55
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM21.55
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd.	$2.41
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$11.50
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$3.56
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,228.11
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,376.77
(d) World Equity Orth Fd.	$449.26
(w) Worldwide Securities	$32.50
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,086.08

OM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; z - New. N.A — Not available; BF Belgian francs. LF Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

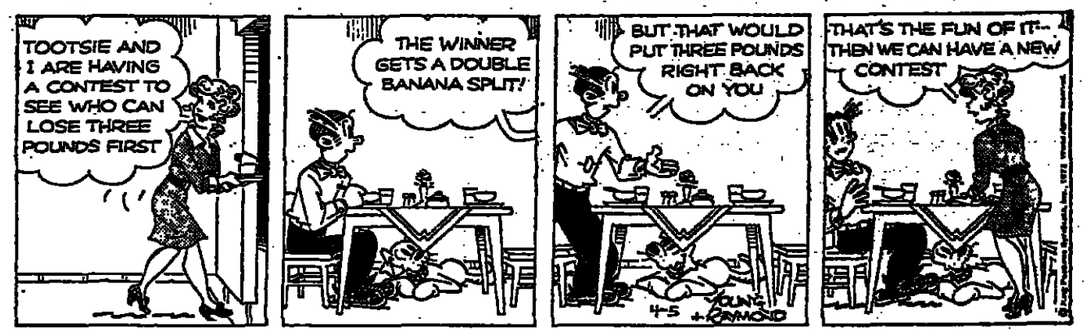
PEANUTS



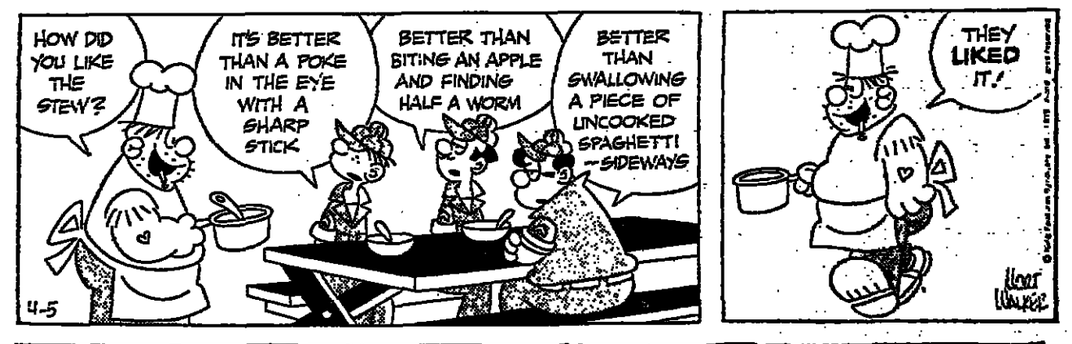
B.C.



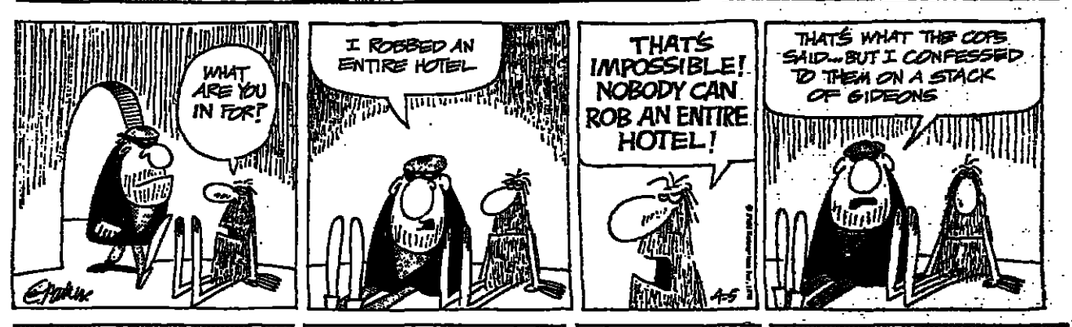
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CEPEN

KOSTE

INPACT

SOOJUY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

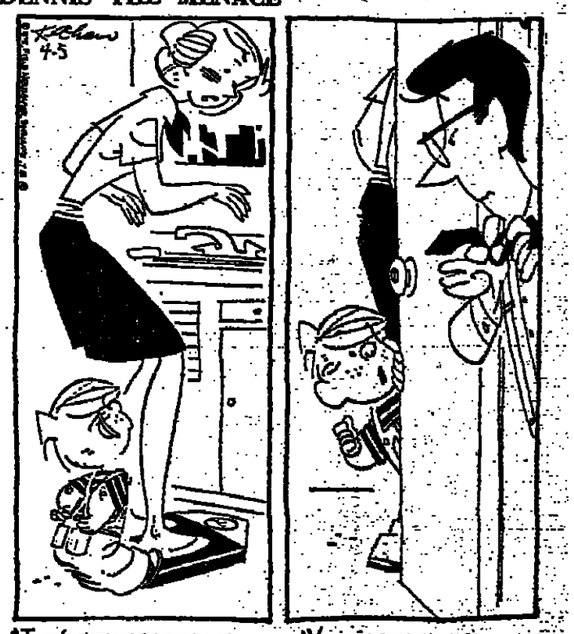
(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOILY ABATE MARVEL PATTER

Answer: *Cooler at the front of the car*—RADIATOR

هكذا من الأصل

DENNIS THE MENACE



weden Defeats oland in Hockey

NICH, April 4 (UPI).—Sweden blitzed Poland with seven first-period goals and then went win its opening match in the World Ice y Championships, 10-0.

er Finland defeated the United States, 7-4. vas the second shutout for the Poles who, er with the United States, are fighting to the tournament's AAA group. The favorites, slovakia and the Soviet Union, had a day

r just 21 seconds, Sweden's Dan Labraaten nto a Dan Soerderstroem pass and scored. n then on, it was strictly one-way traffic Sweden bombarding the Polish goal with ts and Soederstroem, Willy Lindstroem and rne Vikstroem finding the mark before the s produced three goals within minute. Tord Lundstroem t 5-0 at 17:22, Labraaten got ond score 13 seconds later ats Ahlberg rounded it off neat three-man move with stroem and Karl Sunqvist.

were tired after losing 5-0 Czechs yesterday," said a official, "but the Swedes tough for everybody now, re real championship con-

len dominated the second even though it did not In the final period. Mats resumed the scoring on a roem assist, Soerdersbroem second on a solo effort ans Jax made it 10 from by Vikstroem.

victory put the Swedes of Czechoslovakia and the Union on goal average.

d was beaten, 5-0, yester- Czechoslovakia, a team ad no need to play to its tential. There was nothing to show whether Sweden ble of beating the Czecho- or the title-defending team, which beat the U.S. 10-5, last night.

2d Defeat for U.S.

as the second straight de- r the United States, which d a 10-5 decision yesterday Soviet Union. But the American squad proved it can play competitively heavily favored European

Finns are rated a bronze candidate in the 16-day ionships.

Schneider scored his goal in two matches to ver the individual scoring The left-winger from the sity of Minnesota scored a ck against the Soviet

ne Constock in the U.S. ad difficulty handling long ots by defense and at least oals were scored when he ut of position.



Poland's goalie Andrzej Tkacz stops puck aimed by Sweden's Dan Labraaten.

UPI.

Baseball Season Begins Monday

Nolan, Osteen Still Question Marks

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPI).—At this stage of the game, winning and losing is measured by more important yardsticks than mere scores for such question-mark pitchers as Gary Nolan and Claude Osteen.

Both hurlers suffered through the misery last year of not knowing if their careers were sliding to an unspectacular end. Nolan underwent shoulder surgery last May and his total output for Cincinnati amounted to six innings in two games.

Osteen's situation was a little more mysterious. He claimed to be feeling fine, but still turned in his worst campaign, 9-11, with a 3.80 earned-run average. At the age of 35, the left-hander is fighting for survival in the St. Louis camp.

Both pitchers won exhibition games yesterday, with Nolan being far the more impressive. The tall, 26-year-old right-hander yielded only a run on five hits in seven innings as the Reds beat the Detroit Tigers, 3-1, at Tampa, Fla.

Nolan, who has been penciled in by manager Sparky Anderson to start next Saturday's game at San Diego, struck out five batters and walked two. The only run off him came in the sixth inning when Nate Colbert doubled home Art James.

Nolan is reluctant to discuss his troubles of last year, explaining, "Everyone knows how much uncertainty I went through in the past. The only thing I want to think about is the future."

Mickey Lolich, another veteran who has had a poor spring, went the distance for Detroit and allowed eight hits, including a pair of singles to Johnny Bench.

Osteen, who lost his only two decisions with St. Louis after being traded from Houston, yielded seven hits and three runs in five innings when the Cardinals beat the Astros, 10-5, at St. Petersburg, Fla. In 23 innings this spring, Osteen has given up 23 hits and 10 earned runs.

"I feel I've pitched well enough to make the team, but who knows what they'll decide," said Osteen.

St. Louis scored seven runs in the fourth inning against Larry Dierker, getting two-run singles from Eddie Brinkman, Ted Sizemore and Bake McBride.

Other Exhibition Games

The Montreal Expos put together four hits and a bases-loaded walk to score three times in the eighth inning and edge Philadelphia, 4-3.... Lee May drove in three runs with a homer and a double and Paul Blair added a two-run double to lift Baltimore to a 6-4 victory over Kansas City.... Willie Stargell homered for a run and then singled home Richie Hebner with the winner in the eighth inning as Pittsburgh nipped the Chicago White Sox, 3-2.... And Dusty Baker's two-run homer in the third carried Atlanta to a 3-2 victory over its Richmond farm club.

Lou Piniella's two-run homer off Jerry Koosman capped a four-run eighth inning that enabled the New York Yankees to beat the New York Mets, 7-3, in the rubber game of their spring rivalry.... Bert Blyleven struck out 10 batters in seven innings in his tune-up for opening day while pitching Minnesota to a 2-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox...

In Arizona, Jerry Morales capped a three-run rally with a two-run homer in the eighth inning to lift the Chicago Cubs to a 6-4 triumph over Milwaukee.... Campy Campaneris hit a pair of home runs for Oakland and Claudell Washington drove in the winning run with a two-out infield hit in the ninth as Oakland beat Los Angeles, 10-9.

Season Opens Monday

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP).—Spurred by the most enthusiastic advance ticket sale in its history, the 1975 major league baseball season gets under way Monday.

Cincinnati has traditionally had the honor of opening the season first because the Reds are the oldest franchise in baseball. This time, the edge is a few hours, with the Reds hosting the Los Angeles Dodgers in the only afternoon game and then three more games scheduled at night.

In the night games, Montreal will be at St. Louis, and Atlanta at Houston in the National League, with Kansas City at California in the American League.

Commissioner Bowie Kuhn will be at the Cincinnati game, where the Reds' Don Gullett will face the Dodgers' Don Sutton.

Then the commissioner will go to St. Louis for the Cardinals' meeting with Montreal. In that one, Bob Gibson is scheduled to pitch for St. Louis against Dave McNally, who will be making his NL debut with the Expos.

At Houston, where the Astrodome will be celebrating its 10th birthday later next week, Atlanta will pitch Phil Niekro against the Astros' Larry Dierker.

The American League opener has a pair of 20-game winners, with Steve Busby going for Kansas City and Nolan Ryan starting for California. Ryan pitched a no-hitter, the third of his career, in his final start last season.

The remaining eight openers are scheduled Tuesday. At Cleveland, Frank Robinson—baseball's first black manager—will be making his debut as pilot of the Indians. Jackie Robinson's widow, Rachel, will throw out the first ball before Gaylord Perry pitches for the Indians against Doc Medich for the New York Yankees.

Hank Aaron will be making his American League debut in Boston, where his Milwaukee Brewers will face the Boston Red Sox. Aaron, baseball's all-time home run king, will be facing Luis Tiant, with Jim Slaton scheduled to start for the Brewers.

Oakland, seeking its fourth straight world championship, opens at home, with Vida Blue pitching against Chicago's veteran knuckleball specialist Wilbur Wood.

In Detroit, a poor spring has cost Mickey Lolich his traditional opening-day assignment. Instead of Lolich, right-hander Joe Coleman will go for the Tigers against Baltimore's Jim Palmer, battling back from arm trouble last year.

Minnesota will use Bert Blyleven to open in Texas against the Rangers' Ferguson Jenkins.

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

New England 4, Quebec 1 (Blackburn 2, Carleton, Webster, Lacombe).

San Diego 9, Baltimore 2 (Plumb 2, Ferguson 2, Sentes, Laughton, Lacroix, Addonna, Rivers; Servias, Richardson).

NBA Cavs Retain A Shot at Playoffs

CLEVELAND, April 4 (UPI)—The Cleveland Cavaliers kept their playoff hopes alive last night by defeating the New York Knicks, 100-95.

A victory over the Kansas City-Omaha Kings at Omaha Sunday will cement the Cavs' first playoff berth in the National Basketball Association since they joined the league as an expansion club in 1970.

With Jimmy Cleamons pouring in 17 of his 19 points in the second half, including a pair of clutch foul shots in the final 30 seconds, the Cavs wiped out a 53-49 New York halftime lead and iced the game when Cleamons stole the ball from Earl Monroe with 12 seconds left. Ten seconds later, Jim Brewer stuffed one to the delight of the cheering fans.

"And I even forgot my handkerchief," said Cleveland coach Bill Fitch, who had to wipe the tears away from his eyes with his hand when the largest crowd ever to witness a single NBA game gave the Cavs their first of nine standing ovations. "It sure is a lot different than five years ago when 1,800 fans kept telling me to go back to Minnesota.

"The guys worked hard and they deserve it. They opened the game with a lot of poise and didn't lose it. Cleamons took charge and the players are starting to think positive."

Cleamons, who hit on only one basket in seven shots in the first half, connected on 6 of 9 in the final 24 minutes and Dick Snyder hit 8 of 10, with five straight coming in the final period that helped the Cavs to a 92-84 bulge with 5:35 left.

"I was just trying to do a job and the team did what it had to do," said Cleamons, who also picked up six assists.

The Knicks had cut the Cavs' lead to 96-95 with 1:18 left in the game before Cleamons hit his key foul shot.

New York coach Red Holzman said, "We had good opportunities but just didn't make it. They were aggressive and ran their patterns well."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Boston	58	22	.725	—
Buffalo	48	32	.600	10
New York	39	41	.488	19
Philadelphia	34	46	.425	24

Central Division

x-Washington	58	21	.734	—
Houston	41	41	.500	18 1/2
Cleveland	40	41	.494	19
Atlanta	31	50	.383	28
New Orleans	23	57	.288	35 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Chicago	45	35	.563	—
K.C.-Omaha	43	37	.538	2
Detroit	40	41	.494	5 1/2
Milwaukee	36	43	.456	8 1/2

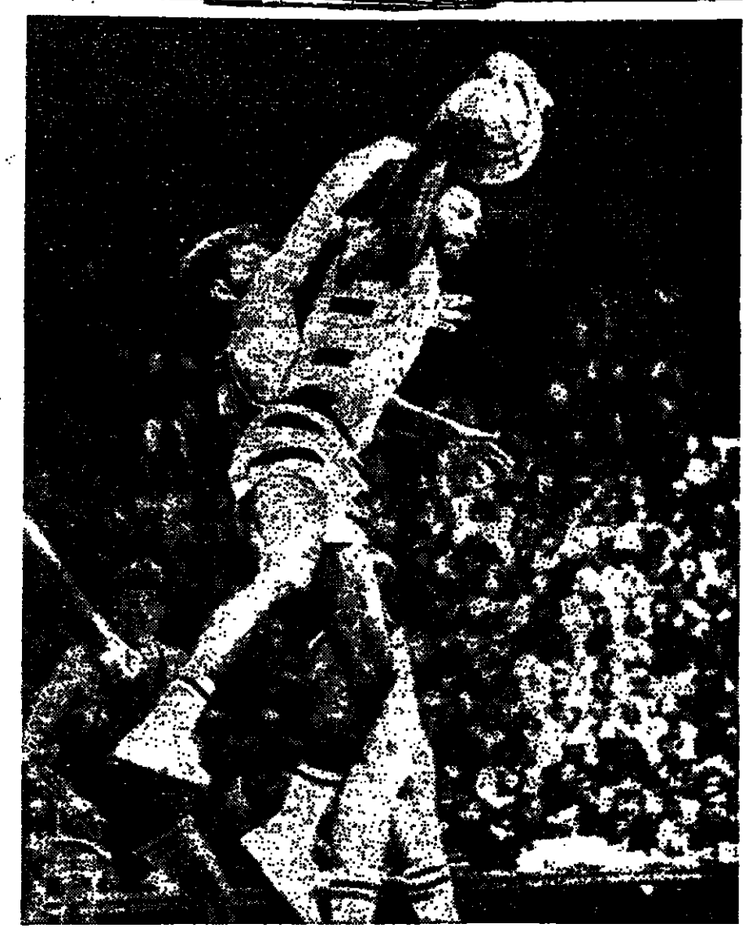
Pacific Division

x-Golden St.	47	33	.588	—
Seattle	40	39	.506	6 1/2
Portland	35	44	.450	11
Phoenix	32	48	.400	15
Los Angeles	30	50	.375	17

x-Clinched division title.

Thursday's Game

Cleveland 100, New York 95 (Snyder 22, Cleamons 19; Monroe 21, Frazier 20).



Jimmy Cleamons of Cavaliers grabs rebound from John Gianelli of Knicks.

UPI.

In Grand National

Red Rum Favored to Win 3d in Row

By Bernard Kirsch

LIVERPOOL, England, April 4 (IHT).—Red Rum, already a legend in England, was bred to go six furlongs, but he turned out to be a different sort of an animal. And tomorrow afternoon at the Aintree racetrack the 10-year-old gelding will attempt to become the first runner to win the Grand National Steeple Chase three times.

The Grand National, part of English tradition since 1837, is a 4-mile, 856-yard test which has been objected to by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The race has never lasted less than 9 minutes, 1.9 seconds—Red Rum's record in 1973—and has 30 jumps that usually knock out at least three-quarters of the field.

Several riders have said that Beecher's Brook, named after the Capt. Beecher who gained immortality by landing head first in a brook in 1839, has given them nightmares. The fence is inches high on one side but 9 feet down on the other. Surprised horses have often been photographed doing somersaults. Red Rum has never fallen there. The horse has not tumbled in his last 53 races.

Clear of Trouble

During that streak, the gelding—bought as a 7-year-old to run in the Grand National—won the glory-filled steeplechase in 1973 and 1974 against fields of more than 35 horses. Both times, Red Rum, along with his jockey, Brian Fletcher, were lucky enough and good enough to stay clear of trouble. Tomorrow the pair will have only 32 to beat. Half of the field, as is usually the case with this extravaganza, does not belong in the £50,000 ($120,000) steeplechase, but then again Red Rum's credentials were not awesome until 1973.

His trainer, Donald McCain, said yesterday at the track: "We paid 6,000 guineas [less than $15,000] because at the time he wasn't altogether sound. He had a leg ailment from which only 50 per cent recovered."

He said that he had thought if the horse pulled through soundly, he "would make a useful runner because he was a bit special." He had been bred to be a sprinter but showed that he could stay a distance.

Also, owner Noel Le Mare, 87, was a successful businessman who could afford to lose a few bob to fulfill his lifelong dream.

McCain said that "Le Mare told me he had three desires for his lifetime: to be successful in business—he has 6,000 employees in his civil-engineering firm; to marry a beautiful woman, which he did; and to have a Grand National winner. He said that once he won the Grand National 'The Lord can take me.'"

"But after Red Rum won in 1973, he said that he told the Lord that he wanted to renege on that vow."

Red Rum now has earned more than £50,000 from his two Grand National victories and his overall jumping earnings are £72,836, second only to another legend, Arkle, whose total was £74,920. Red Rum is a 6-to-1 favorite to pick up £38,000 for Fletcher, McCain and Le Mare.

The late developer, who according to his trainer had developed "star quality, just like most top athletes," is one of the smallest price choices in any Grand National. Fletcher has said, "Most times, a horse should be 10 to 1 just to finish the race." Also, the star is carrying the highest possible weight, 168 pounds, which he also carried last year. He is giving away 16 pounds to the 10-to-1 second choice, Rough House, a 9-year-old, and 11 pounds to the third choice, L'Escargot, who finished third to Red Rum in 1973 and second here last year. The 12-year-old, owned by Raymond Guest, former U.S. ambassador to Ireland, has been groomed for this final race before retirement. He is 12 to 1.

One of the horses Red Rum won't have to contend with is Wolverhampton. The 8-year-old, owned by Bill Davies, the new owner of Aintree, died this morning while doing his last preparation for the Grand National.

Several horses have been killed challenging the Grand National course, many have shown courage and durability in just finishing the race. But none has ever met the challenge successfully three times.

"But just remember," McCain said, "Red Rum is only flesh and blood; he is not a machine."

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

New York 116, Virginia 111 (Erving 38, Williamson 25; Jackson 27, Twardzik 24).

Kentucky 103, Memphis 93 (Issel 24, W. Jones, Dampier 19; Owens 28, Williams 26).

San Antonio 137, Indiana 122 (Gervin 34, Jones 34, Freeman 24; McGinnis 27, Joyce 22).

Utah 128, St. Louis 98 (Boone 30, Denson 23; Barnes 25, Garar 20).

Denver 148, San Diego 121 (Beck 21, Washington, McFarland 18; C. Jones 27, Jabali 21).

Newcombe, Laver Move Up To Tournament Quarterfinals

TUCSON, Ariz., April 4 (AP).—Australians John Newcombe and Rod Laver breezed into the quarterfinals of the $175,000 Tennis Games yesterday with victories over American challengers.

Newcombe, the top seed, turned back Erik Van Dillen, 6-3, 6-4, using a strong serve in the first set and capitalizing on errors in the second.

No. 2- seeded Laver beat Brian Gottfried, 6-3, 6-4, and will face Romania's Ilie Nastase in the quarterfinals. Nastase beat American John Andrews, 7-6, 6-4.

In other third-round matches, third-seeded Ken Rosewall of Australia disposed of 11th-seeded Cliff Richey of the United States, 6-1, 6-0; India's Vijay Amritraj came from behind to upset 16th-seeded Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, and fourth-seeded Arthur Ashe of the United States downed ninth-seeded American Harold Solomon, 7-5, 6-2.

Newcombe outlined his training plans for his $1 million match against Jimmy Connors in Las Vegas on April 28. He said he plans to use two left-handed "sparring partners," Tony Roche and Owen Davidson, to get used to playing a left-hander. Connors, winner in a similar showdown earlier this year against Laver, is a southpaw.

Newcombe also said he will study films of his victory over Connors in the Australian Open three months ago and of the Laver-Connors match.

Women's Tennis

LOS ANGELES, April 4 (AP).—Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia recovered from a slow start to beat unseeded American Mona Schallau yesterday in the Championship Tournament of the women's tennis tour.

Virginia Wade of Britain defended against five match points to beat Julie Heldman of the United States, 6-7, 6-2, 7-6.

Georgetown Event

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—Second-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis defeated fellow American Charlie Owens, 6-1, 6-0, yesterday to advance to the semifinals of the Georgetown International Tennis Championships.

NHL Standings

DIVISION 1

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	49	18	11	109	383	178
N.Y. Rangers	36	28	14	86	312	268
N.Y. Islanders	32	24	22	86	257	213
Atlanta	34	29	15	83	239	224

DIVISION 2

Vancouver	37	33	10	84	267	253
Chicago	36	34	8	80	282	237
St. Louis	33	31	14	80	302	262
Minnesota	23	48	7	53	220	334
Kansas City	15	53	11	41	182	325

DIVISION 3

x-Montreal	45	14	19	109	360	221
Los Angeles	41	17	20	102	263	181
Pittsburgh	35	27	15	87	315	280
Detroit	23	43	12	58	258	324
Washington	7	66	5	19	171	431

DIVISION 4

x-Buffalo	46	18	15	111	350	228
Boston	40	26	13	93	341	241
Toronto	31	33	15	77	274	301
California	19	47	12	50	208	310

x-Clinched division title.

Thursday's Games

New York 1, Philadelphia 1 (Ratelle; Clarke).

Buffalo 4, Boston 2 (Martin 2, Stanfield, Dubley; Esposito, Marcotte).

Chicago 6, Kansas City 4 (Bordeleau 2, Mikita, Pappin, Russell, Mulvey; Nolet 2, R. Rota, Burns).

THEATRE DE LA PTE ST MARTIN



ROCKY HORROR SHOW



United Press International.

Weiskopf smiles approvingly after sinking a birdie.

eiskopf Shoots 64, Leads eensboro Golf by Three

ENSBORO, N.C., April 4 Tom Weiskopf mastered cold and sometimes difind with a stunning seven-ar 64 yesterday and as a three-stroke lead after t round of the $225,000 Greensboro Open Golf ment.

of the finest rounds of have ever played," Weisid after his impeccable effort in the all-but-impossible conditions that plagued the Sedgefield Country Club course.

He was the only man in the field to escape the terrible weather without a bogey. He made three deuces. He once holed it from a sand trap.

Dave Hill, buffeted and rocked by the gale-force winds, was second with a 67.

The only others able to break par were Perry Leslie with a 68 and Jerry Heard with 70. Lee Trevino struggled to a 71 and Johnny Miller shot 72 despite consecutive double bogeys and called it "a pretty good round of golf."

The playing conditions were terrible, easily the worst of the year. The temperature was in the 40s. The wind gusted to more than 50 miles an hour and, at times, became strong enough to constitute a danger to players, officials and the few spectators who braved the conditions. Part of the main scoreboard blew away.

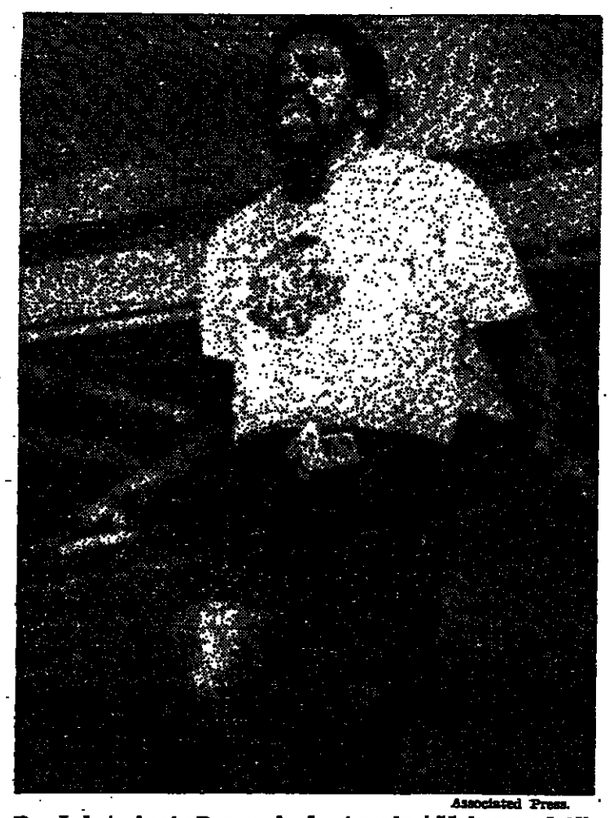
A portion of the scoring system was abandoned when scoring headquarters was threatened by two large trees that appeared ready to topple. There was ample cause for concern; a number of full-grown pines were knocked down.

s Is in Form, ning Slalom urope Cup

OGGIO, Italy, April 4 -Former World Cup chamro Gros of Italy got back rin today to win the Trophy European Cup by sweeping both runs.

who took the first run of y's giant slalom but had with a gate on the second ished sixth, made no misday. Teammate Paolo de was right behind him.

isco Fernandez-Ochoa of lalom gold medalist at the lympics in Sapporo, was Italian Ilario Pegorari and Johann Kniewasser ria fifth.



Associated Press.

Ron Lyle trains in Denver for bout against Muhammad Ali.

Heavyweights Seek Attention With a Series of Promotions

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).—Muhammad Ali, George Foreman and Joe Frazier all started swinging promotional punches yesterday as boxing reached for attention with a flurry of announcements.

In order of importance, but not necessarily weirdness, these were the developments:

● Ali, a winner over Chuck Wepner less than two weeks ago, will defend his heavyweight title against Ron Lyle on May 16 in a Las Vegas bout.

● Foreman, formally announcing plans to fight five opponents on the same night in Toronto, said here that his April 26 performance would show the world he "had the stamina" to beat Ali in a return title bout.

● Frazier, another former champion, will be in Duane Bobick's corner as manager tonight when the undefeated heavyweight meets Roy Dean (Cookie) Wallace in one of two 10-round bouts at Nassau Coliseum. In the other 10-rounder, Bobick's brother, Rodney, takes on Pedro Agosto of Puerto Rico.

Plans for the Ali-Lyle match moved ahead after Ali rejected a June title defense against Joe Bugner of Britain, the European champion. In London, Bugner's manager, Andy Smith, said:

"Frankly, Ali is afraid that Bugner, with his strength, fast jabbing and intelligence, would beat him. But we're not going to let Ali off the hook. We'll keep pushing for a fight."

Lyle, a 32-year-old former convict who spent eight years in a Colorado prison for manslaughter, had been set to fight Ali at Madison Square Garden on March 24. But that pairing fell through and Ali defended instead against Wepner in Cleveland.

When Lyle lost a 10-round decision to Jimmy Young in Hawaii last month, only the second defeat in his 33-bout professional career, his chances for a title shot at Ali dimmed. But yesterday, a spokesman for Lyle talked confidently of his fighter's ability.

"He's never been off his feet," said Irwin Rosee, Lyle's manager of record. "He's still the best contender around—21 knockouts. He was having trouble with his wife before that Hawaii fight, so you can cross that one off."

Lyle currently is in trouble with the law in Denver, where he was arrested last month after firing several pistol shots at his wife. He is free on $3,000 bail, awaiting an April 28 court appearance.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

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Art Buchwald

Don't Blame Me

WASHINGTON—Every morning the President meets with his chief aides to decide who they are going to blame that day for anything that went wrong.

It is a very important meeting because, when you allocate blame in the White House, you have to make sure it doesn't backfire on you.


Buchwald

The sessions go something like this.

"Things are going very bad in South Vietnam. Who are we going to blame for it?"

"Congress, of course, Mr. President."

"But we blamed Congress for losing the war in Cambodia. Can we also blame them for the retreat in Vietnam?"

"Certainly, Mr. President. Don't forget the domino theory. If we blame Congress for one domino falling we can blame them for the next one and so on."

"Okay, Ron, you can announce today Congress is responsible for Thieu losing Hué, Quang Tri and Danang."

"Any particular senator or representative, Mr. President?"

"No, I think we should blame them as a group. If we start naming names we'll only offend somebody."

"All right, now we come to Portugal. Who do we blame for Portugal going to the left?"

"Why don't we blame the Soviet Union?"

"That could hurt détente. We have a deal with the Soviets that we don't blame them for anything and they don't blame us for anything. If we start blaming them for Portugal they'll start blaming us for Chile."

* * *

"Can we blame Castro for Portugal going Communist?"

"Why not? He's as good as anybody."

"I'd like to talk about inflation, Mr. President. Who should we blame for inflation today?"

"Congress?"

"We blamed them yesterday, sir."

"I forgot that. What about the American people? If they didn't consume so much energy, we would be able to lick inflation."

"That's a good idea, Mr. President. We haven't blamed the American people in over a month for anything."

"Ron, you can say that unless the American people bite the bullet they will be contributing to a hopeless economy for which I cannot be held responsible."

"What about the budget deficit?"

"That's no problem. We blame the Democrats for that."

"Right. Now we get on to the Middle East. Who do we blame for the breakdown in the negotiations?

* * *

"Israel. I will say that if Israel had given a little more and was willing to accept a little less we would now probably have an agreement in the Middle East. How does that sound to you, Henry?"

"That's fine. While you're saying that, I will say that no one is to blame for the failure of my talks. In that way the Israelis can't get too mad at us."

"Is there anything else we have to blame someone for?"

"We have the problem of the CIA involvement with Howard Hughes."

"That's easy. We blame the media for reporting it and jeopardizing our national security."

"Who do we blame for your low popularity showing in the polls?"

"We could blame the problems of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations which I inherited and am trying to deal with forthrightly and to the best of my ability."

"That's good. One last item. We had a $900-million trade surplus this month—the best showing this year."

"I think I better take the blame for that myself. After all I'm the President of the United States and, as Harry Truman said, 'The buck stops here.'"

Climber Falls Ill

KATMANDU, Nepal, April 4 (UPI).—An Italian mountaineer, apparently suffering from high-altitude sickness, was airlifted Wednesday from the base camp of Mount Lhotse to Katmandu for hospitalization, an expedition representative said today.

Mary Blume

The Confessions of a French 'Cinéphile'

PARIS (IHT).—With his mole-like blink, extreme pallor and the posture, even when standing, of a man doubled up in a narrow movie-house seat, Bertrand Tavernier has long been the perfect example of the French *cinéphile*, or film buff, at home not only in obscure Paris art houses but also in, for example, London's Mayfair Starlight Club, where he once saw the complete works of Betty Grable.

Tavernier left his native Lyons and his law studies to become a film critic and publicist—a perilous combination made possible by his evident sincerity and devotion to film, especially American film. The co-author of "Trente Ans de Cinéma Américain," Tavernier can talk not only of Welles, Orson, but also of Welles, Halsted (a screenwriter), describe the œuvre of a Hollywood type named Art Napoleon, or make a riveting comparison ("Ida Lupino is the Proustian *madeleine* of those who were young in the '50s"). He once dazzled Elia Kazan in Paris by naming all four writers of one of Kazan's minor films.

"Can you beat that?" Kazan said at the time. "And I never even met two of them!"

Last year, Tavernier made his first feature film, "L'Horloger de Saint-Paul." It turned out not to be imitation Hollywood or even a sassy young work full of "in" filmic references. Instead it was a stolid, classical film and it won Tavernier the Prix Louis Delluc.

Now Tavernier's second film has come out and it is nothing short of a triumph: "Has become one of France's top directors in only two films," "total jubilation," "the dimension of a masterpiece," were some of the phrases bandied about by Paris critics, while the popular screenwriter Pascal Jardin began an article:

"French geniuses are rare and great films come most often from Sweden, America or the East. Bertrand Tavernier is French . . . He is French, like Jean-Baptiste Molière."

The film is called "Que la Fête Commence" and is set in the early 18th century, toward the end of the Régence. It isn't the usual sort of costumed romp, with full-bottomed wigs and fuller-bottomed girls, but rather a diffuse expression of the new mood that was crossing Europe—what John Locke called uneasiness and his French translator called, imperfectly and apologetically, "inquiétude." It is, rather new for France, utterly lacking in respect.

"Michelet said when you read history you must unlearn respect," Tavernier says. "You must question the past because if you question the past you also question the present."

With the exception of Jean Renoir's "La Marseillaise" and René Allio's "Les Camisards," Bertrand Tavernier says that French historical films are totally anesthetic (Abel Gance's "Napoleon" he describes as *"très pompier"*).

"The best historical films are American: 'The Vikings' and Huston's 'A Walk with Love and Death,'" he says. "The French are very stiff, very Comédie-Française. An actor sits on a Louis XV sofa and treats it like a Louis XV sofa. People at the time didn't know it was Louis XV—to them it was as ordinary as a café chair."

French audiences are less used than American to historical revisionists and they are still capable of being thrilled and shocked by anti-clerical remarks. "Que la Fête Commence" is definitely for them and there is little reason to think that non-French audiences would have the slightest interest in the film. "Que la Fête Commence" is as French as *tarte aux pommes*, deliberately.

"It's very important for French films to be French, not imitations of Hollywood," Tavernier says. "You must keep the national flavor and hope ultimately to interest other countries in that way. And its works—Truffaut and Rohmer are more successful abroad than Melville" [the late Jean-Pierre Melville specialized in pseudo-Hollywood gangster films].

It was his work as a publicist for American directors that made Tavernier aware of the importance of national flavor. "I learned from Americans to stick to your roots. People think American film is all technique, but it isn't. From all good American films you can make a sociological analysis. Capra's films are in appearance fairy tales but they could be used, even by Marxists, as bases for a study of American idealism and populism in the 1930s.

"I also learned a certain modesty in work from American directors. In France, they analyze everything from A to Z; I got a pragmatic side from the Americans.

"Working as a publicist for Raoul Walsh—if you spend a week with Raoul Walsh you learn a lot from his dignity, sense of humor and concreteness. I remember a talk he had with a French film-maker. The French film-maker said he'd seen a certain Walsh film 14 times. Raoul Walsh looked at him with incomprehension—he was somewhat flattered, but he couldn't understand why anyone would see a film 14 times."

Trying to Forget

In making his film, Tavernier said he was influenced by the way Jacques Tourneur used light in "I Walked with a Zombie" with Frances Dee, but in general he tried to forget all his film lore. "Otherwise, you do a Bogdanovich," he says. If everyone has turned on Peter Bogdanovich by now, Tavernier says he was the first to dislike him. "'The Last Picture Show' tried to be John Ford and ended as bad William Wyler," he says.

Although no longer a publicist, Tavernier wishes he had still been one in order to give Robert Altman's "California Split" the launching he thinks it deserved in France, and he would have liked to get "Desperate Characters" a French release.

"I find films now are terribly exciting," he says. "I hate *cinéphiles* who only care about the past, the nostalgics who can write 30 pages on the Three Stooges and ignore Billy Wilder. What is especially exciting now are the new types of film and new cameramen like Vilmos Szisgmound, Conrad Hall and Gordon Willis.

"Talk of revolution—the biggest revolution in film has been the Panavision lens. It reminds me of Trotsky who, when asked who the greatest revolutionary writer was, replied Blaise Pascal. Asked why, he said because of the way he used the word *que*. Pascal's use of the word *que* was a revolutionary act."

Tavernier's next film will also be historical, set in the late 19th century. "It's extraordinary how few historical films are made in France," he says. "Do you realize no film has been made on the Commune or the religious wars? And remember that film in which Louis XI, who was very skinny, was played by Robert Morley?"

The United States is backward, too, about historical films. Few are set earlier than the 19th century, though Tavernier characteristically remembers a Monogram epic on John Smith and Pocahontas.

"There are so many subjects," he says. "I would love to see a film on the Battle of Lexington."

"In 1931, Darryl Zanuck said if you want to make an exciting film, read the front page of a newspaper or reread the history of your country. Zanuck," says Tavernier, "was right."

PEOPLE: *Vassar's Yearbook Stripped by Censor*

Yearbook editors at Vassar College have been rebuffed in their attempt to include pictures of nude students showering, engaging in sexual intercourse and other activities. About 25 pages were removed as the book was about to go to press, according to Jack Duggan, *vice-president of student* affairs. Duggan said that some of the students involved had a "vanity so gross that they are allowed to smother institutional concerns, the reputations of their classmates and the sensitivities of their parents." Several pictures of nudes were uncensored, but Duggan said that the excised material "was clearly obscene by anyone's standards."

* * *

The letter in which the late President Dwight Eisenhower described Robert Kennedy as "shallow, vain and untrustworthy" (IHT, March 24) was sold at auction in New York for $3,500. A spokesman for auctioneer Charles Hamilton said that the March 26, 1968, letter brought the most money ever paid for a document signed by a modern president. A letter from President *John Kennedy went for* $3,000 10 years ago. The Eisenhower letter was addressed to Robert Cutler, an old friend who served as a special assistant in the Eisenhower administration, and was signed "Ike."

* * *

Fruit Juice for the Forces will be the aim of a fund-raising drive announced Thursday by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Herman Stanley, president, said that juices and other non-alcoholic drinks for men and women in the armed services would be distributed through the USO by the "Second-Mile Project," successor to one that provided thousands of dollars worth of cola drinks several years ago.

* * *

Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, is working on his memoirs, a Spanish book publisher said Friday in Seville. "My greatest ambition is the publication of the memoirs of Generalissimo Franco, which are being written now," Manuel Lara, general manager of the Planeta Publishing House, said.

* * *

Retired Adm. Jackson Tate and his Russian-born daughter Victoria Fyodorova, in seclusion since she flew to Florida to meet the father she had never seen, plan a press conference next week be-


Francisco Franco
...*writing memo*

fore the Russian actress f[illegible] Hollywood, Tate's son, Hug[illegible] Thursday. He said that [illegible] and daughter would app[illegible] public for the first time in [illegible] tana, in south Florida, [illegible] Thursday. They plan to [illegible] to Tate's home in Orange [illegible] April 15, he said. Miss Fyo[illegible] will go to Hollywood next [illegible]

* * *

Wearing a beard that w[illegible] parently his own, John E[illegible] man has been in Santa Fe [illegible] for the past week seeking [illegible] kind of "public service" [illegible] place to live, according t[illegible] Santa Fe New Mexican. [illegible] newspaper said that the [illegible] presidential aide, who is f[illegible] bail while appealing his Wat[illegible] conviction, had visited [illegible] and been seen in several r[illegible] rants. Ehrlichman's earlie[illegible] to work free as a tribe [illegible] lawyer was turned down by [illegible] Indians in New Mexico.

* * *

Thomas Noel Rettig, 3[illegible] of the "Lassie" television [illegible] in the 1950s, has been arres[illegible] a charge of conspiring to [illegible] cocaine, according to the [illegible] Drug Enforcement Administ[illegible] Rettig was arrested at his [illegible] in Morro Bay, Calif. Thu[illegible] Agents said that he had b[illegible] cocaine from Peru to Col[illegible] by hiding it in a bottle tha[illegible] mally contained a popular [illegible] vian liquor.

—SAMUEL JUST[illegible]

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